

DEMAND VOICED
FOR OUT-AND-OUT
DRY PRESIDENTGifford Pinchot Declares
Campaign Must Center
on Vital IssuesLAW IS ENFORCEABLE,
MR. OWEN ASSERTSBoston Mass Meeting Stresses
the Importance of Citi-
zenship Conferences

Declaring that presidential cam-
paigns ought to be contested on the
issues that actually make a differ-
ence to the people, Gifford Pinchot
formerly Governor of Pennsylvania,
told the Massachusetts State Citi-
zenship Convention in Boston that
prohibition is one of the essential
issues in the coming election and
nothing should be permitted to be-
cloud it.

"Nobody ought to be in doubt
about any presidential candidate to-
day," he said. "There are issues—
real issues—constructive issues—
in plenty before the American people.
Why treat them as if it were indelicate
to mention them? Why keep them
under cover? What better time
is there for genuine issues to be
championed than during a presiden-
tial campaign?"

"What we drys should insist upon
is a man in the White House who
does not merely tolerate the Eight-
eenth Amendment, but believes in
the Eighteenth Amendment—a man
with respect enough for the Consti-
tution to compel his subordinates to
respect it."

"If we insist on getting him, that
is the kind of man we will get. But
it will take plain speaking and hard
fighting to get him."

Present Enforcement Criticized
"Al Smith can never be Presi-
dent," he asserted. "I am not afraid
that any open wet will ever force
his way into the White House. But I
am afraid someone who talks dry
and acts wet, some dweller in the
twilight zone, will dodge his way
into the White House." He criticized
the prohibition enforcement under
Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the
Treasury.

"The serious obstacle is that too
many leading drys are Republicans
first, and Democrats second, and
effectively dry only as and when
that may happen to be consistent
with their Republicanism or their
Democraticism."

Law Met Vital Need
Robert L. Owen, formerly United
States Senator from Oklahoma, de-
clared the dry law was adopted only
after it had been proved the only
way to deal with a habit-forming
drug which millions could not use
temperately, if they used it at all,
and that the law can and must be
enforced.

The mass meeting in Park Street
Church at which Mr. Pinchot, Mr.
Owen, and Mrs. Samuel J. Bens,
chairman of the New York Women's
Committee for Law Enforcement,
were speakers, was presided over by
Willis J. Abbot, contributing editor
of The Christian Science Monitor,
who emphasized the importance of
such citizenship conventions and the
movement they serve.

Recommendation that the prohibi-
tion administration be transferred
from the Treasury Department to the
Department of Justice was made
by Eliza D. Stone, Assistant United
States Attorney in charge of prohibi-
tion cases in Massachusetts. At

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"Jazzless Radio" Is
Success at Illinois

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Urbana, Ill., Jan. 17.—"JAZZLESS" radio was pro-
nounced a complete success by
directors of the University of
Illinois studio, WRM, after a
"jazzless" year in the air. This station
radiocasts only classical and
serious music, interspersed
with short talks by professors.

Complimentary letters from
listeners throughout the continent
during the first year of full opera-
tion without jazz attested the popu-
larity of the classical program, said
the WRM directors. From Canada,
the West Indies, New England, the
South and the West came the same
rejoice: "We are tired of jazz
all over the dial."

BRITISH COTTON
INDUSTRY FACES
FRESH CRISISProposal Made by Employ-
ers for Lower Wages
and Longer Hours

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The British
cotton industry faces a new crisis.
It is difficult for Lancashire to look
with any degree of satisfaction on
the issue raised by the publication
of the reports of the trade commit-
tees of the Federation of Master Cot-
ton Spinners' Associations and the
Cotton Spinners' & Manufacturers'
Association, for while the operative
leaders have, on the whole, been cau-
tious in regard to the proposals, the
fact is that the operatives have shown
insistence on carrying out the pro-
posal to reduce wages by 12½ per
cent and increasing the hours from
the normal weekly 48 to 52½.

Today's conference of 100 rep-
resentatives of all the organizations'
workers, with 40 representatives of
manufacturers and spinners, was
larger than intended by the employ-
ers when their original invitation
was sent only to the United Textile
Factory Workers' Association. Owing
to its unwieldy size it was ex-
pected that the parley would result
merely in a general discussion.

Opinion Not Unanimous
The expressions of the spinners
and manufacturers, however, show
that they are not whole-hearted for
the proposal of lower wages and
longer hours, several employers be-
lieving that if the proposal went
to a ballot of the members less than
the required 80 per cent would favor
pressing the issue to the length of
shutting down the mills. The greater
weight of opinion which has so far
expressed itself appears to be on
the side of the operatives, a vast
majority of whom during the past
seven years have not had a full
week's work, and consequently have
suffered financially. The employ-
ers' reports, too, certainly have
not had a favorable press.

The Nation and Athenaeum and
the Manchester Guardian are out-
spoken against the proposals and
even those papers which ordinarily
side with the employers have shown
unusual caution in their comments.
The stock argument in favor of lower
wages and longer hours is that the
actual earnings would suffer but lit-
tle, as the longer hours would com-
pensate for the loss due to the reduction.
The operatives are not impressed
with this argument.

Employees' Point of View
They ask in effect, does anyone
imagine that the mills in the Ameri-
can spinning section will immedi-
ately begin to run 52½ hours a week,
side agree to the employers have shown
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with this argument.

Writing of 1927, R. Kay, the gen-
eral secretary of the Northeast Lan-
cashire Card and Gloving Room
Operatives and the Rug Spinners' As-
sociation says: "It has been a year
waiting for something to turn up.
The flagrant and reckless recapitu-
lation of 1919-1920 has done much
to help ruin the cotton trade and
the sooner this aspect is boldly faced
the better it will be for all concerned."

Watering Capital Policy
"The greedy, selfish policy of water-
ing the capital is one of the causes
of the present troubles, and we have
the strange anomaly of certain em-
ployers, who cannot now find work
for their people for a 48-hour week,
wanting increased hours."

According to a survey of industrial
relations by the Balfour committee
on industry and trade, the average
weekly earnings of 30,000 cotton
workers in Manchester for the week
ending May 23, 1925, was 37s. 6d., or
approximately 10d. an hour on the
basis of a 48-hour week. The average
weekly income today, however, may
be placed at about £2 2s.

As there are 500,000 cotton work-
ers in Lancashire, the proposed in-
crease of hours thus mean a possible
wages sacrifice of £37,500 weekly,
which, added to the proposed reduc-
tion of 12½ per cent, or more than
£100,000 weekly, would aggregate
£2,250,000 annually which the work-
ers are invited to contribute to help
the cotton industry on its feet.

War Defined as Force Used
Outside of National DefenseAggressive Conflict Can Be Abolished by Community
of Nations, Dr. Shotwell Says—Forum on Cause
and Cure of War Brings Varied Views

By MARJORIE SHULER

WASHINGTON—Advocates of self-
determination for nations and those
who believe that nations can com-
bine to compel the maintenance of
peace have carried on a keen debate
at the third national conference on
the cause and cure of war.

Seated around a table on the plat-
form seven men and women with
divergent viewpoints on whether war
should be abolished now and by what
means it can be wiped out stated
their views, interrupting each other,
challenging each other's statements,
repudiating each other's conclusions
to the delight of the audience which
followed this original type of round
table with its forum discussion open
to the 900 conference delegates.

Prof. James T. Shotwell of the
Carnegie Institute for International
Peace supported the argument that
war should be defined as the exercise
of a nation's power, exclusive of its
national defense, and that in this
sense war can be abolished by a su-
per-state or community of nations,
acting with the consent of its mem-
ber groups, and exercising police
power over recalcitrants.

Freedom of Individuality
"That is war on a large scale," ob-
jected Prof. Philip Marshall Brown
of Princeton University, adding, "I
am in favor of allowing the utmost
freedom to nations to develop their
own individuality."

Both Dr. Mary Woolley, president
of Mount Holyoke College, and Mrs.
James Morrison of Chicago, argued
that just as children are not per-

SUBWAYS URGED
ON DETROIT FOR
MOVING MASSESMotorbus Not Practicable
Because Street Space Is
Limited, Says Report

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Use of motor
vehicles, or any other means of
transportation in place of subways,
will not prove practical in the future
as mass carriers in large cities, it is
concluded in a report recently ac-
quired by the Detroit Rapid Transit Commission.

The report, "General use of the automobile,"
says the report, "is automatically
excluded through lack of street
space on the one hand, and by the
provision of a faster service by train-
operated rapid transit on the other."

It points out that present rates of
automobile and population increase
mean that 70 years hence there will
be 215,000,000 persons and 72,000,000
motor vehicles in the United States.

The report adds: "In cities fur-
nishing all forms of mass transpor-
tation, as in New York, Chicago and
Philadelphia, the riding habit in
collective transportation facilities
increased in the last 10 years at a
rapid rate and in spite of the auto-
mobile."

"It grew 3.5 times faster than the
growth of the population in New
York, 1.6 times faster in Chicago,
1.7 times faster in Philadelphia,
showing that the collective riding
habit increases with concentration of
population and the improvement of
facilities furnished."

"Without waste and generous plan-
ning, the volume of traffic developed
by the automobile soon reaches the
capacity of the street system in busi-
ness districts and results in an
equalization of speed between the
private automobiles and the surface
collective transportation facilities.
This reduced the value of individual
transportation within these areas and
the congestion lessens the efficiency
of street car and motorbus."

The absorption of street parking
space introduces a further restrictive
element, both tending to move the
economic boundary between the use
of the individual, and of collective
transportation, to a greater distance
from the center, as the city expands
and the density of street traffic in-
creases."

Measures toward acquisition of
super-highways as contemplated by
Detroit's master traffic plan and the
plans of the rapid transit commis-
sion during the past several years,
have resulted in 631 miles of front-
age right-of-way in Wayne, Macomb
and Oakland counties with an esti-
mated value of \$18,400,000, according
to the report. Attention also is di-
rected to initiation of proceedings to
open and widen 55 miles of streets as
120-foot thoroughfares by Detroit.

WIDENING SELLING
FIELD OF AIRSHIPS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A six-months' tour
of South American countries for the
purpose of promoting the sale of air-
planes will be undertaken by offi-
cials of the recently formed Curtis
Aeroplane Export Corporation, it has
just been announced here.

C. W. Webster, president of the
company, and Lieut. James Doolittle,
U. S. A., will leave here by steamer
for Peru with a Curtis Hawk and a
Falcon airplane. They will fly the
airplanes over Bolivia and Chile dur-
ing the first period of their trip.

POWER IS SENT
THOUSANDS OF
MILES BY WIRECompanies Prepare to Serve
Areas Great Distances
From Source

Anticipating the time when great
electrical plants in Boston, Chicago,
San Francisco, or elsewhere in the
United States, will be able, in cases
of emergency, to supply light or
power to far distant areas tem-
porarily without them, the Edison
Electric Illuminating Company of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Television to Have Its Place
in Radio Short-Wave FieldFederal Commission Opens Hearings on Allocations
for Various Services—Differences of View on
Number of Available Channels

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The first public
hearings on allocation of radio
short waves, described as particu-
larly suitable for long distance
communication, facsimile transmis-
sion, and television met here under
the auspices of the Federal Radio
Commission in an atmosphere that
was clouded with uncertainty over
the actual number of such channels
available for practical use.

With representatives of all the
great communication services pres-
ent, as well as others from such
diverse interests as newspapers, de-
partment store chains and television
sponsors, various estimates were
given.

Dr. J. H. Dellinger, Radio Labora-
tory, United States Bureau of Stand-
ards, estimated that about 2000
channels might be available in the
short wave band between 2000 and
23,000 kilocycle frequencies, but he
stressed the point that special pre-
cision apparatus will be required to
insure accuracy to prevent inter-
ference and that short waves are sub-
ject to greater vagaries than the
radio-casting waves.

Differ on Available Channels
Following several speakers rep-
resenting private interests who made
public appeals for short-wave allo-
cations, Manton Davis, representing
the Radio Corporation of America,
took issue with Dr. Dellinger's esti-
mates as excessive.

Based on his statements on findings
of his company's engineers, he said
that the waves required must be on
wider channels to allow for the
greater interference caused by short
waves. He reached the conclusion
that there are only 1316 channels
available between the 2000 and 30,000
kilocycle frequencies.

Furthermore, inasmuch as from
this group must be deducted allo-
cations made by the International Ra-
dio Conference for amateurs, mobile
services such as airplanes, and also
the departments of the various gov-
ernments, he calculated that there

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

OPEN SESSIONS
TO BE RULE AT
HAVANA MEETINGPan-American Delegation
Heads Agree to Admit
Public Freely

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAVANA—Open diplomacy will
rule at the Sixth Pan-American Con-
ference, according to a decision
reached at a meeting of heads of 21
delegations.

Upon motion of Honorable Puerrey-
don, the Argentine Ambassador to
the United States, seconded by
Charles E. Hughes, the chiefs voted
18 to 5 in favor of open sessions,
both for committee and plenary
meetings.

It was with hopes buoyed by the
great outburst of friendship shown
President Coolidge, both in his visit
to Havana and in his address urging
cooperation of the American states,
that delegates started the business
sessions.

Presidents of all of the delegations
met at the University of Havana to
draft committee statutes and decide the
number of committees necessary to
handle the work of the conference.
There are some of the delegations
who favor a great number of com-
mittees, while others believe that
five or six will be able to decide on
the actual work.

There is little indication that the
official agenda will be departed from.
The agenda is purely non-political
and the conference opened without
a reference to any of the political
disputes now confronting various of
the American states.

Neither President Coolidge nor
President Machado brought up any
of these issues and it seemed un-
likely any of the agenda would be
altered to include the controversial
subjects. Especially did this appear
true as regards intervention.

Leaders of the various delegations
were much pleased at the friendli-
ness exhibited at the first session
and the manner in which the
speeches of President Coolidge and
President Machado were accepted.

Señor Pueyrredon, chairman of the
Argentine Delegation said: "The two
speeches were very good. Both made
an excellent impression and both
gave promise of success to the con-
ference. Both were the addresses of
statesmen rather than of mere poli-
ticians."

Summarizing a cross section of
Latin-American opinion heard on the
first day of the conference, it would
appear that a very important under-
current of difference between North
and South American policy lies in
their respective attitude toward the
League of Nations. The United States
being anxious that the Latin-Ameri-
cans remain aloof from Europe lest
the League should swallow up the
Pan of the Americas. The Latin-Ameri-
cans, on the other hand, the Latin-Ameri-
cans look with sympathy upon the League be-
cause of cultural ties and perhaps
even more important because of the
opportunity to play off Europe
against the United States when the
so-called "imperialism" of that coun-
try appears to threaten them.

Results to Be Seen
It remains to be seen whether
President Coolidge's long pilgrimage
in the cause of Pan-Americanism has
made a lasting contribution to bet-
ter relations between the Americas.
So far as it is now possible to pass
judgment, his reception here, al-
though undoubtedly the most enthu-

LATINS ASSESS
COOLIDGE VIEWS
ON PAN-AMERICADiscern Favor for Ideal of
New World Unity as Dis-
tinct From LeagueFIND SUCH MEANING
IN HAVANA ADDRESSComment Emphasizes Strength
of Geneva Influence Among
Latin-American Nations

By DREW PEARSON

HAVANA, Cuba—President Cool-
idge's address in opening the Pan-
American Conference—anticipated
throughout Latin America for months
as one which would sound a new
keynote of North American policy—
was generally interpreted here as a
plea for the ideal of Pan-Americanism
as distinct from that of the
League of Nations.

This interpretation, although not
voiced by all, was expressed well
noted Calvin Coolidge the most enthu-
siastic reception he has ever known
and made the grim-faced, taciturn,
Vermont break out in smiles, has
since been the chief topic of discus-
sion among Latin-American dele-
gates.

President's Meaning Debated
Particular note has been made of
striking sentences of the President's
and varying significances attached
to them. For instance: "You are con-
tinuing to strike a new note in inter-
national gatherings by maintaining
a forum in which not the selfish in-
terests of the few but the general
welfare of all will be considered."

Latin-Americans generally interpret
this as meaning that in Pan-Ameri-
canism the western world will not
be subject to the dominance of the
League of Nations but each nation
will have the right to make itself
heard on every policy affecting the
welfare of the American continents.

Latin-American always most in-
terested in things political read
something of the same meaning into
the President's words: "One of the
most important services we can
render humanity is to maintain the
ideals of our western world. That
is our obligation. No one else can
discharge it for us. If it is to be met
we must meet it ourselves. We must
join together in assuring conditions
under which our republics will have
the freedom and responsibility of
working out their own destiny in
their own way."

Cuban diplomats were slow to
comment for quotation, but in private
conversations expressed the opinion
that Cuba has recently been
made a member of the Council of the
League and they hope that intimate
relations of co-operation will con-
tinue with the League as well as with
the Pan-American Union.

Geneva a Platform
They believe Geneva represents a
very free platform from which they
can direct Europe's attention to cer-
tain American problems upon which
otherwise Europe, due her distance,
would be uninformed. For instance,
at the last League session Panama
called attention to the problem of
sovereignty in the Panama Canal
Zone, but it was not until the World
Court settled this issue.

Other Pan-American delegations
which I have interviewed see an in-
creasing co-operation between the
League of Nations and Latin-America
and they point out that the League
despite Pan-Americanism. They point
out three Latin-Americans have pre-
sided over the League Assembly—
Augustin Edwards of Chile over the
Third Assembly, Cosme Dela Torre-
nter of Mexico over the fourth,
and Señor Guand of Uruguay over the
eighth, while three have presided
over the Council—Señor da Cunha
of Brazil, Señor Guand and Señor
Villegas of Chile.

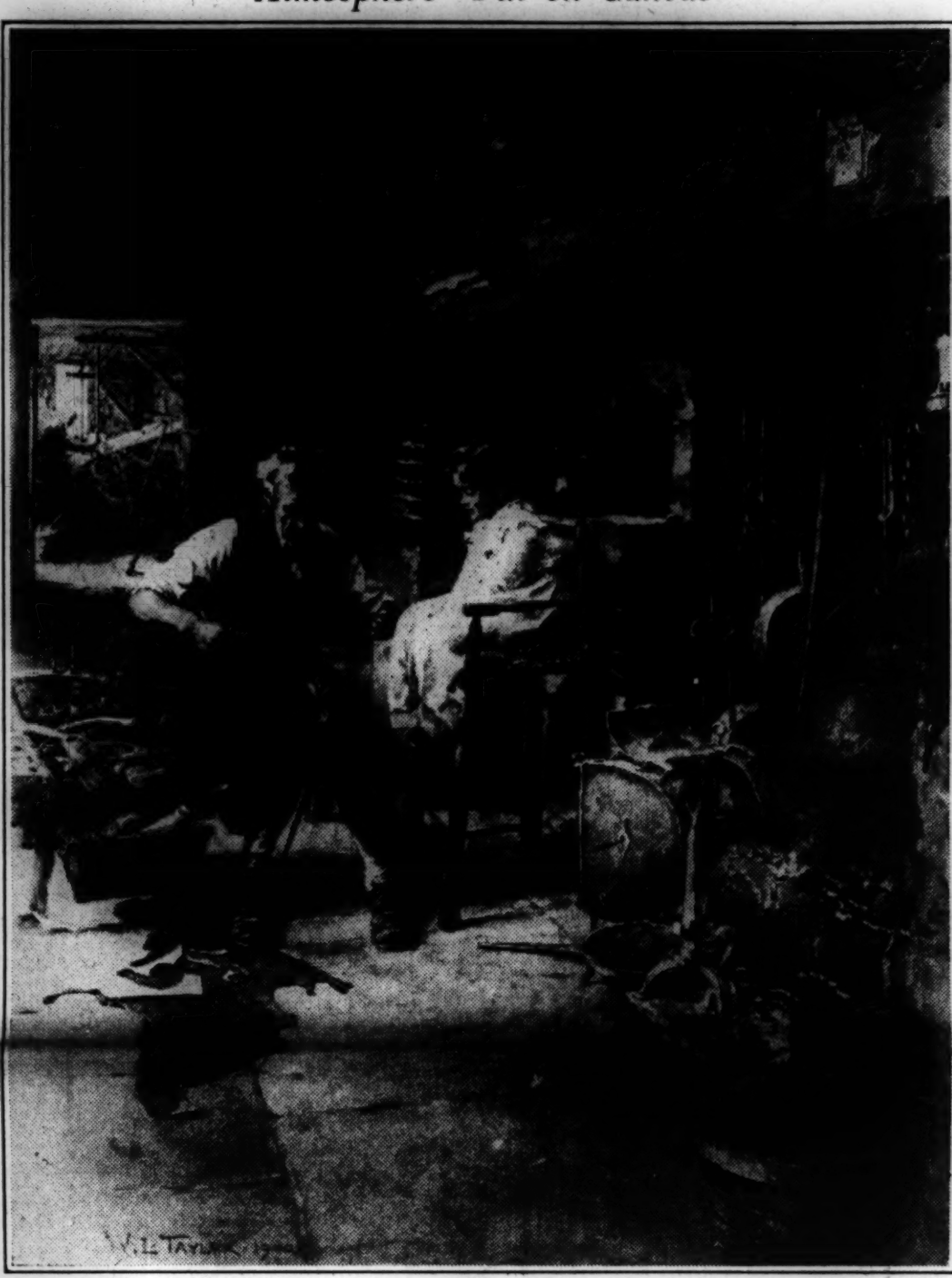
Furthermore, they point out that
cultural relations of the Latin peo-
ple of South America is much greater
with the Latins of Spain, France and
Italy than with the Anglo-Saxons of
the United States, and that much of
their trade, probably one-third to
one-half, follows these cultural ave-
nues.

Seek General Agreement
This trade, they say, makes it dif-
ficult for North and South America to
draw up standard consular invoices
and standardize consular practices
since Europe must also adopt the
same standards and they believe it
would be much more efficient to ar-
rive at a unanimous decision at a
conference where all three groups
were represented.

Summarizing a cross section of
Latin-American opinion heard on the
first day of the conference, it would
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current of difference between North
and South American policy lies in
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"Atmosphere" Put on Canvas



THE OLD SHOEMAKER, PAINTED BY WILL TAYLOR IN 1900

INDUSTRIES ASK
AID FOR SCHOOLSSurvey in Missouri Finds
Education Not Receiving
Adequate Revenues

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Public indif-
ference to the question of expenditure
of revenues has resulted in failure to
provide increased funds for educa-
tion in Missouri proportionate to the
increase in population growth, con-
sidering receipts from revenue
sources and expenditures in other
directions. This conclusion is an-
nounced by the Associated Industries
of Missouri in a statement analyzing
the situation for the last 25 years.

The survey is the outcome of an
effort on the part of the Associated
Industries to show the cost of gov-
ernment in Missouri as compared
with the same activity in other
states. While it is claimed that the
expense of the general administra-
tion in Missouri has risen out of
proportion to the State's growth
there has, nevertheless, been a
heavy advance in the moneys spent
for education.

The survey shows that in 25 years
the State has increased its expendi-
ture for the training of teachers by
120.55 per cent. The Department
of Education as a whole has ad-
vanced 103.9 per cent. Aid for rural
schools has gone up 305 per cent, but
it is notable that in the case of the
state university the percentage of in-
crease in expenditures allowed is
less than 100. In general the cost of
education in Missouri has mounted
from \$3,329,302 in 1901 and 1902 to
\$15,126,786 in 1926.

It recommends that "useless
boards" be abolished, and that a
definite program be adopted to foster
interest in education, to the end that
the schools will not only demand but
receive a larger proportion of moneys
taken in by taxation. It shows
that the State is not lacking in
revenues for adequate schools.

AIR CORPS BILL FILED

WASHINGTON (AP)—A bill propos-
ing a separate officers' promotion list
for the Army Air Corps, has been in-
troduced by Samuel Dickstein (D.),
Representative from New York. The
measure would make flying service
the major criterion for promotion.

Will Taylor's Works of Art
to Go on Display in BostonMany of Great Illustrator's Paintings on New England
Will Be Included in Interesting Exhibition

Not often has Boston or any other
city had an exhibition of the illus-
trations of William Ladd Taylor, "Will
Taylor," as his followers always
called him, but now, by permission
of the owners, the Curtis Publishing
Company, about forty paintings,
taken from the walls of his own offi-
ces, have been lent to Boston and
have just gone on public view at the
St. Botolph Club.

Will Taylor lived practically his
entire life in the neighborhood of
Boston, and his last 12 years in
Wellesley. His studio there was a
great work-room, its walled height
lined with shelves on which was a
varied collection of objects that had,
at one time and another, served the
artist well. There was a model of the
harp upon which David played to
Saul; there were shields like Lancelot's;
potteries, models of camels and
other animals which helped him in
the detail of some of the paintings in
the Biblical group.

In a locked cupboard now there
is a painting begun but never fin-
ished. It is a sunny hilltop in the
country of a Bible story. Here there
is an ancient tomb, white against
a blue sky. And a young almond
tree in full bloom. A little flock of
goats occupies itself while the young
goatherd looks up through the pink
tree at the sky.

The picture was to have been
called, "Remember Now Thy Creator
in the Days of Thy Youth," the
drawing was done and it was ready
for the first strokes of the brush.
But, though the great shutters of the
workshop stand open to the east and
the sun pours in, the unfinished
drawing remains in the locked cup-
board.

The best that can be said of Will

elastic he has ever received anywhere, sprang from especially prepared soil.

The Cuban Government went to great pains to prepare that soil. Not only was every newspaper warned that it must print only favorable news prior to the Coolidge visit, but every guest invited to hear the President at National Theater was passed upon by secret police before cards were issued.

Moreover, although most of Havana is unaware of it, one newspaper, *Atuel*, a radical weekly published by Cuban students educated in the United States, has been suppressed because it bitterly attacked Mr. Coolidge.

The paper printed an appeal to Latin-American delegates to resist the "Yankee imperialism which has declared itself the servant of imperialism throughout the world, to immediately paralyze military activities against 'bandits' in Nicaragua who are just as brave as Washington and Bolivar, to decree the absolute independence of Porto Rico and abolish the Platt Amendment."

"If you consent to the United States doctrine of the Caribbean now," the article continued, "it will be extended to all other peoples; therefore, in this congress you must start the revolt."

Other newspapers, less violent, but more subtle, escaped the eye of the Cuban Government and from these it can be seen that Mr. Coolidge's welcome had its undercurrent of cynicism.

El Pais, a foremost afternoon journal, prints a column headed "Silent Cal," which concludes:

"Such is the man who addresses most amiable words to us and meanwhile instructs his airplanes to bomb Sandino in Nicaragua." The same newspaper in a detailed discussion of Nicaragua points out that while the question may not come up for actual discussion at the conference here it will be in the minds of all delegates at all times.

Another newspaper, *La Politica Comica* prints a series of cartoons ridiculing Pan-Americanism in which the "Pan," which in Spanish means bread, is pictured as a sop to Latin America.

On the other hand all the Latin-American delegates with whom I have talked—Argentinians, Brazilians, Mexicans, Chileans and Peruvians—seem well pleased with Mr. Coolidge's address and believe it was a definite contribution to better American relations. They agree, however, with El Pais that although Nicaragua may not be discussed it will always

be present in the thought of delegates.

HAVANA (AP)—Cuba has sent President Coolidge back to his own country with the memory of the greatest acclaim ever paid in Havana to the visiting head of a foreign nation.

He steamed homeward on the Cruiser Memphis, having left a message of good will and international amity—the first ever delivered in person by an American executive on Latin American shores.

The President left Charles E. Hughes and the rest of the American delegation to represent the Washington Government in the conference, which is expected to last about six weeks. Accompanying the President home were Secretary and Mrs. Kellogg and Secretary and Mrs. Wilbur.

Yesterday the President spent the entire afternoon in company with President Machado seeing Havana and its environs as well as the suburban farming districts. Within a comparatively few hours he was whisked from place to place by automobile and saw much industrial and farming life.

President and Mrs. Coolidge rose to the occasion twice when the serving of cocktails added the question of prohibition to the many problems facing an American President on a visit abroad. They both met the situation by ignoring it on one occasion and by sticking to water on the other.

At lunch at President Machado's hacienda cocktails were passed around but whether by chance or intent at that moment the attention of both President and Mrs. Coolidge was directed elsewhere.

At the official banquet offered in honor of the American President by President Machado, to which all the delegates to the Pan-American Conference were invited, President Coolidge answered in water to the toasts offered.

English Comment Contrasts Sentiment and Actuality
LONDON (AP)—The provincial papers in commenting on President Coolidge's address at the Pan-American Conference contrasted its sentiment and actuality.

The Manchester Guardian declared that it would be an error to speak lightly, or even sarcastically, of the speech, for it was lavish in rhetoric and economical in its treatment of facts. The paper, however, made the most of the strong spirit of friendliness expressed here it said, "should strengthen the powerful body of

opinion in the United States which is bent on giving practical effect to the President's ideals."

"Mr. Coolidge left out the chief characters in an otherwise excellent performance," says the Daily News. "He had a good deal to say about Columbus but nothing about Nicaragua and Mexico. He insisted that somewhere on the American continent are great military forces maintained to overawe or subjugate other nations, but neglected to mention that the United States are considering a great expansion of their navy."

"It was also unfortunate that only a few hours before he pointed out the American habit of respecting the sovereignty of small nations, United States bombers were dealing out terror among so-called Nicaraguan rebels."

The Westminster Gazette declares "The sovereignty of small states does not seem to be entirely respected by the United States."

Argentine Views Critical
BUENOS AIRES (AP)—The papers devote considerable space to news and comment upon the opening of the Sixth Pan-American Conference in Havana, publishing extensive extracts from the speeches of Presidents Coolidge and Machado.

The newspaper *El Diario* refers to the interest which has been aroused in Europe, remarking that it should not be surprised because nothing has developed at the conference, and adding that all that will be done after listening to Mr. Coolidge will be to plant a fraternity tree and wait for the fruit of this marvelous planting.

La Critica comments: "The comedy has begun, and it now only remains for Argentina or Mexico to bring up the question of Nicaragua before the Students of the Central Law School here have voted to raise funds to aid Gen. Augustino Sandino in his campaign against American marines in Nicaragua."

French Interest Evident
PARIS (AP)—Lively interest is being taken in France in the proceedings of the Pan-American Conference, the newspapers giving prominence to President Coolidge's speech.

Pertinax, writing in *l'Echo de Paris*, says the speech was "more worthy of a Baptist chapel than a diplomatic gathering. One seeks in vain in it for the slightest indication of the United States' policy towards Latin America."

L'Ouvrier says that the League Against Imperialism sent a telegram to the President and delegates at the Pan-American conference protesting against the United States' "imperialistic policy" in Latin America. The telegram was signed by Professor Einstein, the novelist Henri Barbusse and Romain Rolland, and others.

Uruguayan Boycott Urged
MONTEVIDEO (AP)—Tribuna Popular, in an editorial, urges Uruguayans to boycott products from the United States as a protest against intervention in Nicaragua. The newspaper also attacks the establishment of commercial air services here by citizens of the United States, saying that such services aid American imperialism.

SCHOOL CHILDREN AID 'OLD MAN OF MOUNTAINS'
CONCORD, N. H.—An "Old Man of the Mountain Day" is to be a feature of the Franconia Notch Week which is being held in the public schools of New Hampshire in aid of the campaign to obtain \$100,000 with which to complete the fund necessary for public purchase of this area.

"We wish the schools to take a vital part in the state life," said E. W. Butterfield, state superintendent, in his letter to school heads, in which he pointed out that it was fitting that children should be informed of the historic background of "The Old Man of the Mountains."

WAR DEFINED AT CONFERENCE

(Continued from Page 1)

classified with slavery and cannibalism.

"It is dangerous to discriminate with respect to war," said Professor Barnes. "The only bad war is the other fellow's war, and if you allow wars at all, who is to decide which are the aggressors or which are the civilized nations entitled to interfere in the affairs of others?"

"Whereupon Professor Brown remarked: 'If you take that view, there is nothing to discuss,' to which Professor Barnes replied: 'I agree heartily.'"

Eliminating War Causes
"But we are all assuming that international disputes are inevitable," said John Bakeless, associate editor of the Forum, "why can we not prevent war by eliminating its fundamental causes providing for economic justice, distribution of colonies and the regulation of population?" To which Raymond T. Rich of the World Peace Foundation agreed.

Dr. Shotwell asserted that the theory of "forced nation" is not understood in the United States and that the moral and spiritual solidarity has taken place in human hearts, "there can be no satisfactory disposition of the war question, said Señor de Madariaga. With rivalry in the event of disarmament, disarmament becomes merely conferences for the increase of armaments, he said, adding that the annual expenditures for armies and navies of the members of the League of Nations would pay the League budget for 61 centuries.

Similarly Professor Tugwell stated that war is inevitable as long as there is acceptance of conflict as a factor in the daily affairs of the world, the stern competition in business and trade intended to defeat competitors, subdue consumers, exploit workers, and riot with natural resources."

Trees for Sale
AT CENT APIECE
Nebraska Offers 700,000 to Farmers of Own State

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
LINCOLN, Neb.—One cent will not buy many things today but it will buy a tree in Nebraska. Seven hundred thousand are being offered for sale to farmers in this state through the courtesy of the University of Nebraska College of Agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture, from the forest preserve at Hawley, Neb.

The trees are to be used as wind breaks by the farmers. The maximum number any farmer may buy is 300 and the minimum is 100. The farmer pays the cost of handling and packing and express charges. The trees, evergreens and broad leaf varieties, will be delivered for spring planting.

ANNEXITY LAW IN EFFECT
SOFIA—The new Rumanian law granting amnesty for offenses against the state has just gone into effect to enable thousands of Bulgarian refugees to return to their homes in the Dobruja and contribute an improvement in Rumanian-Bulgarian relations.

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Special Lunch 11 to 2:30 50c
Special Dinner 5:00 to 8:30 \$1.25

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162 Westminster St.
"The Eating Place"
Dancing No Cover Charge
PROVIDENCE

High Tides at Boston
6:33 a. m. 7:24 p. m.
Light all vehicles at 5:08 p. m.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder tonight; moderate westerly winds.
Southern New England: Fair and slightly colder tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; diminishing northwest winds.
Northern New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy; not much change in temperature; fresh westerly winds; clearing.

Mean Temperatures
(4 a. m. Standard time, fifth meridian)
Albany . . . 32 Memphis . . . 22
Atlantic City . . . 32 Montreal . . . 20
Boston . . . 35 New Orleans . . . 10
Buffalo . . . 30 New York . . . 40
Calgary . . . 28 Philadelphia . . . 32
Charleston . . . 36 Pittsburgh . . . 36
Chicago . . . 32 Portland, Ore. . . 30
Des Moines . . . 22 St. Paul . . . 18
Eastport . . . 20 San Francisco . . . 42
Galveston . . . 40 St. Louis . . . 30
Hatteras . . . 62 Seattle . . . 18
Jacksonville . . . 4 Seattle . . . 30
Kansas City . . . 36 Tampa . . . 30
Los Angeles . . . 44 Washington . . . 50

Art Exhibitions
Museum of Fine Arts—Open daily, 10 to 4, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5.
American Mountain Club, clubhouse, 12 to 3.
Exhibition of Japanese Dolls, Children's Room, Boston Public Library, 9 to 5 throughout week.
National Bureau of Art, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch.

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WAVES SOUGHT FOR TELEVISION

(Continued from Page 1)

remain not more than 666 minimum width channels.

Mr. Davis did not stop there, however. After listing scores of cases where short waves from one country have already caused complaint of interference in foreign countries, he pointed out that it is in the nature of such waves to go long distances and interfere with world communication.

Only by international action can the problem be met.

Granting that the United States should have even as many as 25 per cent of the 666 available point to point channels left available that would be only a total of 170, from which the waves allocated to federal departments must still be subtracted.

Equitable Basis Sought
Under such circumstances, Mr. Davis made the following recommendations:

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POWER IS SENT LONG DISTANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

Boston today experimented in sending electricity over high tension lines to Chicago and from there to Florida.

The switches were thrown on at the Charles Leavitt Edgar station at Weymouth, putting power upon the line connecting with the New England Power Company's system at the Millbury switching station. From there the connection was made with the New England Power Company's plant at Davis Bridge, Ver., thence to Rotterdam, N. Y., and from there on high-tension lines through New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois over an unbroken chain of connections.

At the same time connections were made over high tension lines from Chicago through many of the southern states so that lines were connected with Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Florida.

On Nov. 19, 1926, the first long distance high tension connection ever made was carried through between Boston and Chicago. The results of the undertaking were satisfactory that the officers of the various companies interested decided to undertake the experiment again, and at the same time add several

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More January Markdowns!
As winter wears along, the opportunities to save grow greater and greater.

Especially is this true in the Garment Sections. Markdown after markdown meets your eye on smart apparel for men, women and children.

Be sure to profit by some of these "good buys" now offered.

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Here's Sunshine for Your Wardrobe
Whether you go south or wait for spring at home! Fresh new frocks in warm light colors. And prints, in designs never before dreamed of!

Women's Dress Salon
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Extraordinary Sale
of Remaining Stock of Afternoon and Evening Gowns
1-3 to 1-2 Off
None COD None Exchanged
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Buy Furs On Our 10 Payment Plan
WOMEN who desire a new fur coat need have no hesitancy in purchasing furs by this plan. It is just as proper and dignified as the plan which allows you to purchase a high class motor car and pay for it out of income instead of principal.

[By our 10 Payment Plan your purchase of a Fur Coat is extended in 10 Equal Payments over a period of 10 months.]

Our Entire Stock of Women's and Misses' Fur Coats Now at Amazing Price Reductions.

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I. Station WJAR

Steamship Taking Rifles to China
MANILA (AP)—The Czechoslovakian steamer Praga, loaded with 90,000 rifles destined for the militarists of North China, left here today.

As the ship left Manila harbor it was said that Nationalist gunboats were awaiting her appearance on the high seas and would attempt to prevent her from landing her cargo in the north.

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EVENTS TONIGHT

Beginning of National Thrift Week, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch, continuing throughout week.

Feeling Young Men's Club Room, Boston Y. M. C. A., Huntington Avenue branch.

REICH PREMIERS MEET IN FIRST DAY'S BUSINESS

Republican and Nationalist Viewpoints Expressed on German Constitution

By Wire to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—The first day's conference of the premiers of the federal states and the Reich Government regarding the revision of German administration revealed considerable dissatisfaction with the present structure of the Reich as established by the Weimar Constitution, which is however of two different kinds, one favoring the further democratization of the Reich and the other the return of Bismarck's constitution, neither however being in favor of the immediate return to the monarchy.

Dr. Petersen, the Democrat Mayor of the Free City of Hamburg, who spoke for the camp holding the first-mentioned views, declared that the Weimar Constitution only went half way, then halted, making a compromise between the federal system and a united Germany.

Unification of Reich
He therefore demanded the complete unification of the Reich and one Reich Parliament, replacing the countless state diets.

Dr. Petersen, however, was willing to grant the federal states the right to maintain their own individuality, in the manner as, for instance, is done by the English counties, though he did not use this comparison.

The views of the other camp were expressed by Dr. Bazzile, Premier of Württemberg, the large south German state. He not only spoke for the Federalist but also voiced some of the leading views of the German Nationalist Party, which ever since the revolution has been working for the reduction of the power of Parliament and the reunion of the Reich with Prussia. Attributing Germany's rapid rise before the war to the merits of Bismarck's constitution, and the present party strife to the Weimar Constitution, Dr. Bazzile demanded the return of Bismarck's constitution, though he was willing to consent to the latter's adjustment to present-day ideas and the Republican regime.

Complete Federalism
Hand in hand with this return would go the re-establishment of complete federalism and the union of the Reich and Prussia. He also demanded the promotion of the Federal Council to the rank of a House of Lords, one of the German Nationalists' main schemes being to weaken the power of the Reichstag. Any coercion exercised on the federal states in order to compel them to give up their individual rights would lead to serious complications, possibly of an international character, he declared. What was meant by the latter threat, it is difficult to say; maybe a noted separation of South Germany from the rest of the Reich.

Otto Braun, Social-Democrat Premier of Prussia, announced Prussia's willingness to merge with the Reichs, provided the other states did the same.

Nationalist Concession
Dr. Bazzile's concession that Bismarck's constitution should be adjusted to the Republican regime reveals that the German Nationalists are either willing to accept the Republic, or at any rate do not believe that the time for the restoration of the monarchy has come. Undoubtedly both versions are correct for a section of their party is willing to put up with the Republic, while others are trying to prepare the way for the return of the monarchy, by working for the abolishment of parliamentarism, and for the reunion of Prussia with the Reich.

In this connection it was interesting to note that Württemberg's Premier, who is a prominent figure in the German Nationalist Party, tried to defend Bismarck's constitution by declaring that Germany's debacle at the end of the war was not caused by this constitution but by the political inability of the Reichstag and the Kaiser.

JUGOSLAV MINISTER SPEAKS ON BALKANS

By Wire to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BELGRADE—The Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Dr. Vojta Markovitch, in a speech before the Democratic

Party Congress, declared: "I understand the principle of the Balkans for the Balkan peoples as meaning, firstly, that the Balkan peoples should form a single unit, in which all should be equal; secondly, that no Balkan state should make pacts with outside powers directed against one or more of the other Balkan states."
(The allusion here is to Italy.) "Jugoslavia," he continued, "will always defend the independence of the Balkans even singlehanded. We have faith for the future state of affairs created by the League of Nations. That is why the outrages committed in southern Serbia by the Bulgarian Comitatdja will never succeed. The time has passed when political questions could be raised by the revolver and the bomb. We desire peace, but we are always prepared to resist attacks."

JUDGES APPEAL FOR HIGHER PAY IN DOMINION

Salaries Declared to Be the Lowest in Commonwealth of Nations

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
OTTAWA—A delegation of county and district court judges, representing all provinces of Canada, waited upon the Minister of Justice, Ernest Lapointe, on Monday, petitioning for an increase in judicial salaries. In

submitting their case the delegates pointed out that in view of the increased costs of living and the responsibility and special qualifications required, all the judges of the several courts of Canada, but the county and district court judges in particular, were inadequately paid.

The figures for the year 1926 from the records of the superior courts and of the county and district courts of the various judicial districts of Canada will show that fully 80 per cent of the writs issued out of the courts of records are issued out of the county and district courts, and the same is true as to the trial of indictable offenses.

Disparity Is Too Great
The judges, therefore, argue that "the present disparity between the salaries of the judges of the superior courts at \$9000 and those of the county courts at \$5000 is too great and cannot be supported and defended on the merits of the case."

They thought that the right proportion between their salaries would be three to four instead of as at present five to nine, and that their own minimum should be \$9000 per annum, and superior court judges \$12,000.

After referring to the United States Supreme Court salaries, from \$14,500 to \$20,000; of circuit judges, from \$5500 to \$12,000; and of district judges, from \$7500 to \$10,000, the delegation declared that "the judges of Canada have the unenviable distinction of being the poorest paid in the Commonwealth of Nations."

Salaries Much Larger
"Judicial salaries in Great Britain are on an average three times as large as those paid in Canada for the corresponding position."

"The salaries paid to the judges in the crown colonies," it was declared, "are much higher," and that "Canada can afford to pay and ought to pay her judges salaries reasonably commensurate with their position and value." Mr. Lapointe promised to take the matter under advisement.

COLONEL LINDBERGH TO SCALE VOLCANO

Will Travel by Muleback to Extinct Crater

PANAMA CITY (P)—The Spirit of St. Louis is ready to carry Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to new adventures, but the aviator is some 200 miles from here.

A telegram to La Estrella de Panama said that Colonel Lindbergh would return to France Field in the Canal Zone Thursday. The date of his hop-off on the 1000-mile nonstop flight to Caracas, Venezuela, however, is still undetermined.

The telegram from David, capital of the Province of Chiriqui, said it was expected there that Colonel Lindbergh would travel by muleback from Salvador Jurado's ranch on the slopes of the extinct, Barú Volcano to Bonquete. There he would be the guest of an American hotel operator, before he started to climb to the top of the volcano.

Col. A. F. Fisher, commandant of Panama Field, flew to Chiriqui Monday to join the Lindbergh party. He carried messages and supplies for the flier.

The French fliers, Dieudonne Costes and Joseph Lebrun, are ready to start for Caracas, en route to New York.

AGRONOMISTS TO MEET

WASHINGTON (P)—Progress in the manufacture and use of fertilizers has made a modification of the "New England standard nine" grades necessary and a conference has been called by Charles J. Brand, secretary of the National Fertilizers Association, of all experiment station agronomists of the New England to be held in Boston, Jan. 26.

RUSSIAN ENVOY REACHES PARIS; CREDITS ASKED

Attempt Made to Construct Closer Association Between Paris and Moscow

By Cable from MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Mr. Doglewskian, the Russian Ambassador who succeeded Christian Rakovsky, whose exile in a remote part of Russia is by a curious coincidence announced today, has arrived in Paris to take up his post. It is decided that the Franco-Russian conference, which seeks a financial arrangement, will resume its work, and it is proposed that a Franco-Russian pact of friendship and nonaggression shall be negotiated at the earliest possible date.

Such facts as are known about the new representative are that he is a Ukrainian and like Leonid Krassin was originally an engineer. It was in the French town of Toulouse that he terminated his studies and obtained his degree. Nevertheless, as a young man he participated in the revolutionary attempt of 1905. He was deported to Siberia, from which he escaped. Therefore, he is a revolutionary of long standing.

Campaign Subsidies
In 1917, Lenin appointed him Commissioner of Communications in the Ukraine. He entered the diplomatic service only in 1924. He began as Minister in Stockholm. He was Ambassador at Tokyo when nominated to take up the delicate succession to Mr. Rakovsky, after the violent anti-Bolshevik campaign which was disapproved by responsible French authorities.

Today the anti-Bolshevik campaign has subsided and since Aristide Briand has resisted all suggestions of a rupture with Russia there has been a genuine attempt to construct a closer association. It was recently announced, for example, that large petroleum orders had been placed with Russia. As it is probable that much of the anti-Bolshevik campaign was stirred up by the rivalry of the principal oil companies it is significant that France repudiates the thesis of stolen oil and takes the same view as the Standard Oil Company of New York.

Sounds Note of Warning
Russia still asks for large credits, and the debt settlement will be delayed.

In the Famous Niagara Peninsula

The City of Hamilton—often described as the "Birmingham" of the "Pittsburgh" of Canada—has the unusual distinction of being a center of what is said to be the greatest industrial zone and the richest agricultural district in the Dominion.

"The Spectator aims to be an independent, clean newspaper for the home, devoted to Public Service."

Established 1846

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BULGARIANS MARK DRY ANNIVERSARY

Well-Attended Meetings Held in Towns and Villages

By Wire to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—Forty thousand members of Bulgarian temperance societies celebrated the eighth anniversary of the American prohibition amendment at well-attended meetings in many towns and villages addressed by prominent people.

Lauba Davidovitch, chief of the Yugoslav Democratic Party, said yesterday in Belgrade at a party convention that Macedonians living in South Serbia were warmly attacking their fatherland, Yugoslavia. He deprecated terrorist acts, adding that unless the Balkan peoples, who are all members of the same Slav race, managed to live together as brothers they might find themselves under the domination of an aggressive non-Balkan power.

At the same time, the Foreign Minister, Vojta Markovitch, said that law, order and judicial methods must prevail, that nations had ceased to rely on violence and that if Macedonians wished to present their cause to the conscience of Yugoslavia and the world they must employ legal methods.

The Elevated Railway is still there, but it covers only 50 feet of the new boulevard. Between Delancey and Rivington Streets there is a wide parkway, where grass will grow for the first time in more than 100 years.

NEW YORK CITY

BEAUTÉ SALON

EVLYN SHAW

Permanent Waving EUGENE METHOD

666 Madison Ave., N. Y. City

Tel. Regent 8721 At 61st Street

Allen Street No Longer Alley Where Little Shops Sold Brass

Where Candlesticks and Samovars and Ginning Buddhas Lurked From Behind Grimy Windows Now Winds Wide New York Boulevard

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Candlesticks and samovars are no longer synonyms for Allen Street, once the "worst alley" in the city and now New York's newest boulevard.

Not long ago it was a narrow, crowded little canyon, flanked by tenements and almost completely covered over by the Second Avenue Elevated Railway structure. Sunlight rarely penetrated to its dirty and uneven pavements. But the tiny shops that lined its tunnel-like extent made it the copper and brass center of New York.

Serving trays and fire screens, kettles and paper knives, warming pans and andirons—anything of copper or brass could be purchased there. Door knockers and tea kettles were bargained for, as strident voices sought to be heard above the thunder of the overhead trains, and, like Pell Street and the Bowery, it was included on every sight-seer's list.

Shops and Tenements Go
The little shops have gone. Sixty-four tenements have gone with them, and a street 138 feet in width, the widest in New York, with the exception of fashionable Park Avenue, has replaced them.

It cost New York City \$1,850,000 to raze the tenements and make way for the new street, which was needed to relieve the congested traffic on the lines approaching the Williamsburg Bridge across East River. The improvement takes in the very center of the East Side.

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Ultimately, according to Mayor Walker, the Elevated will have to be removed, too, and model housing developments which have been undertaken near by will uproot the remainder of the slums.

Once a Fashionable District
Just a century ago Allen Street was a fashionable district. In 1817 it was named for Master Commandant William Henry Allen, U. S. N., commander of the sloop Argus in the War of 1812. When his vessel was captured by the British sloop Pelican, municipal recognition was given his heroic defense.

Then came the Elevated railway. It was built like a cover over the 50-foot street. The fashionable residences became tenements and on the street level the shops were soon established. Although it was known for its brass and copper, frugal East Side housewives knew Allen Street because the biggest loaves of bread in all New York could be purchased there.

Beside the bakeries of Allen Street, there were other shops where bright quilts could be procured. Crazy-quilts and patchwork blankets, brilliant in color and rudimentary in artistic design, were to be found in little holes-in-the-wall sandwiched between drab stores, where brasses from China were piled on the same shelves with copper utensils of Manhattan manufacture.

FRIGIDINE

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To round out the exacting Mid-Winter social activities you need a comfortable Mid-Season Permanent Wave.

No head dress could be more permanent or charming than a Frigidine Wave. In less time—a beautiful, soft, lustrous wave—and perfect comfort during the waving.

PERMANENT WAVE \$15.00
MARCEL 1.25
INDIVIDUAL BOB 1.00
FINGER WAVE 1.50

Also FRIGIDINE, which sets your Finger Wave so neatly, \$1.25 per bottle postpaid.

Cluzelle

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NEW STUDEBAKER BUILDING
Combined Home of the Service and Sales Forces of the Company Just Opened in Boston.

Youths "See World" Through Soapsuds

Stowaways Wash Dishes and Scrub Deck, but Never Set Foot on Foreign Shore

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—After upsetting the schedules of two ocean vessels, two boys arrived in New York on board the Ancon, of the Panama Line, convinced that a steamship is composed mostly of miles and miles of decks and mountain high piles of unwashed dishes.

John Virog and Michael Vegliante, of Garfield, N. J., decided to "see the world" together and stowed away aboard the outgoing steamship Cristobal, bound from New York to Panama.

They were discovered by a sailor and taken before the captain, who informed them of the old sea rule that stowaways, when found, must work. For three days the two boys hoisted decks and washed dishes "to pay their way."

Then the south-bound Cristobal met the north-bound Ancon of the same line and the boys were transferred and their task of polishing decks began all over again. It was decks and dishes, and dishes and decks all the way back to New York, where they were turned over to their parents, vowing never again to go to sea.

BOYS' CLUBS LIST 227,201 MEMBERS

Vocational Classes Cover Range From Barbering to Bricklaying

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A total of 227,201 boys are members of the clubs affiliated with the Boys' Club Federation International, according to the annual report just issued here by William E. Hall, president of the federation.

The report reviews the activities of the 276 boys' clubs in 122 cities in the United States and Hawaii, six cities in Canada and nine cities in England. It shows that 63 clubs report a membership ranging from 1000 to more than 9000 members.

The largest Boys' Club is in Boston, with a membership of 9405, which is said to be the largest of its kind in the world. Clubs in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Worcester, Mass., follow in the size of their membership.

Buildings valued at \$12,264,793 are owned by 108 of the Boys' Clubs; the report shows, while the value of the camps and equipment is placed at \$893,497. One hundred and forty-nine clubs are conducting vocational and "hobby" classes ranging from woodwork to barbering and from jewelry making to bricklaying.

STUDEBAKER CAR IN BETTER PLANT

New Boston Station Is Equipped With Latest and Best Machinery

Equipped with the latest and best machinery, the new Studebaker service station, in Boston, which will also house the executive and sales departments, will be able to re-make a disabled engine and return it in the same condition as the day it left the factory, according to an announcement from The Studebaker Company.

A change to the new building at 1295 Boylston Street, not far distant from the old service station on Brookline Avenue, was necessitated early in January by an increase in business which rendered the old quarters too small, it was stated.

Among the new equipment in every department of automobile repair is a Van Norman valve-grinding machine, a precision machine so accurate that it will grind to set figures without deviation, even to a thousandth of an inch, the announcement said. There will also be a new main bearing reamer, and a valve-reseating machine, which enables work to be done without removing the engine block, in addition to new lathe and grinding machines, all of which will be available for 24-hour service.

Two systems are installed which transverse the building, one an oil line that runs from the tanks in the basement to all points where oil will be used, eliminating handling with its accompanying dust and dirt that are harmful to bearings. The other system is a Sturtevant blower, used for heating, and to carry off noxious gases through pipes that can be attached directly to automobile exhausts.

Easy-grade ramps take the place of elevators. A department will be devoted to painting and body repair, with a special air compressor operating with a pneumatic hammer capable of doing work equal to that of the factory. A cold water pressure system for washing, adjusted to prevent harm to the paint finish, is also installed.

In conjunction with these repair facilities, it was announced, a large stock room will make it possible for every part of a Studebaker car to be carried. Repairs for handling these special jobs, who are not at hand, ready specialists in their line, will be given the advantage of a service school, which will also take care of the new men.

Two low trucks have been obtained, which will bring wrecked or disabled cars from any point within a 10-mile radius without service charge, it was stated, and in addition to this permanent service a free inspection of the cars of all Studebaker owners will be given for the next 30 days.

In Advance

During February a number of pieces of our Furniture will be offered at great reductions. The consist largely of pieces which have been discontinued in manufacture.

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor who wish may make their selections now—in advance. Whatever pieces they choose will gladly be held in reserve.

Oliver A. Olson COMPANY

The Midtown Department Store
BROADWAY AT 77TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Overstons Bus Lines and 7th Ave. Subway At The Door



For You, Madame—to know the haircut that becomes your personality consult Monsieur R. LOUIS. No charge or obligation.

Consultation 10-12AM-2-4PM daily except Saturday
Le Bobb distingué \$125
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Dotted Marquisette Curtains

At 2.00
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At 2.50
Usually 3.25

About the best qualities of marquisettes made. Curtains are made with a full three-inch ruffle at side and bottom and long tie backs.

Patterns

Pin, shower, medium dots, ring diamond and novelty effects—all curtains are made full width, 36 inches wide.

Mail and telephone orders filled

Chandler & Co.

Established Over a Century

Tremont at West Boston

5 State Street, Boston

LIQUOR BAN PROVES HELP TO CHILDREN

Report Shows Prohibition Big Factor in Domestic Happiness

Prohibition in 1927 contributed to a larger measure than ever before to the freedom and happiness of the children of Massachusetts. This is indicated by Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, who says in his annual report that in each succeeding year since the inauguration of prohibition, liquor has been a steadily diminishing factor in the thousands of cases of abused and neglected children annually handled by the society.

Speaking of the effects of prohibition upon temperance, described as "one of the most prolific sources of social disorder, family disruption, child misery and unhappiness," Mr. Lothrop said that before prohibition temperance figured in family breakdown, child abuse and neglect in 47.7 per cent of the families dealt with. In 1927 liquor was a factor in 23.1 per cent of the families.

"Obviously," said Mr. Lothrop, "national prohibition is not yet 100 per cent effective. However, admitting the evils of the present situation, with widespread disregard of the law fostering organized illegal liquor traffic, with more or less demoralizing effects upon certain classes of our people, our experience, based on a yearly average of over 5000 families, shows that through national prohibition, with its elimination of the saloon, the family man is far less intemperate, his wife and children far more likely to be supplied with the necessities, the comforts, and even the luxuries of life, than ever before.

"As we see it," Mr. Lothrop concluded, "national prohibition has contributed enormously to the happiness of children, the upbuilding of family life and the general good of the community."

Of an increasing number of children in which the society interested itself in the past year the president, Grafton D. Cushing, who was re-elected to that office, said that the larger number of cases was not due "to more child abuse and neglect—rather, as our good work becomes known, the society is asked to help children formerly passed over." During the year the society went to the "protection and rescue" of 18,553 children in 5378 families.

RAIL RATES CUT TO CURB BUSES

Pennsylvania and Reading Lines Make History by Size of Reductions

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Sweeping reductions in railroad fares in an effort to check motor bus competition between the Philadelphia-Camden district and points in South Jersey, particularly Atlantic City, Cape May, Wildwood, Ocean City and

other seashore resorts, have been announced by the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Reading company. Reductions also were announced by both roads to and from all points in South Jersey within 40 miles of Philadelphia. These reductions, however, will be confined to one-day excursion tickets.

The new rates, representing an average reduction of 45 per cent and said by railroad officials to be the greatest in the history of American railroads, will become effective on Jan. 22. Two new forms of tickets have been added, a two-day excursion ticket and a ten-day excursion ticket.

On the steam lines to and from Atlantic City these tickets will cost \$2.50 and \$5, respectively, and on the Pennsylvania electric trains they will be 35 cents cheaper, with corresponding fares to other seashore resorts. The Pennsylvania also will run a one-day excursion from Broad Street Station to Atlantic City at \$1.75 a round trip.

On the steam lines to and from Atlantic City these tickets will cost \$2.50 and \$5, respectively, and on the Pennsylvania electric trains they will be 35 cents cheaper, with corresponding fares to other seashore resorts. The Pennsylvania also will run a one-day excursion from Broad Street Station to Atlantic City at \$1.75 a round trip.

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TEXAS TO CLEAN OUT BAD STOCKS

State Enjoins 10 Companies and Starts Campaign on Other Concerns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. FORT WORTH, Tex.—A warning to people of the United States against worthless oil and mining stocks has been issued by R. M. Tilley, Assistant State Attorney-General. With the help of the assistant attorney-general he has obtained injunctions against 10 separate companies, all operating out of Fort Worth.

He has announced a new campaign against concerns misrepresenting the value of their property, selling without permits and fraudulently using the mails.

The latest activity was the filing in Fort Worth of injunction and receivership suits against six oil companies and one mining concern. All were enjoined from further sale of stock and ordered into court for an accounting. Mr. Tilley said that more than \$1,000,000 in worthless stock had been peddled by those involving glowing literature, describing gushing wells and fabulously rich leases, was presented to Judge Hal Littmore of the district court in asking for the injunctions. Violating of the State law governing the sale of stock is alleged in all cases.

GIRL ADVISERS DROPPED. Girls' advisers have been dropped from the staffs of Boston high schools by a vote of the School Committee which echoed the results of the last school committee election, in which three members were elected on platforms of opposition to the adviser system. Mrs. Jennie Lottman Barson cast the only vote for retention of the eight advisers and held they had already given valuable assistance to girls in planning their school courses during the three months they have been in office.

\$50,000 GIVEN TO BROWN. FALL RIVER, Mass. (AP)—A bequest of \$50,000 to Brown University is contained in the will of Charles L. Baker of this city, just made public. The will stipulates that \$20,000 shall be used as a memorial fund, the class of 1894, of which Mr. Baker was a member, and \$10,000 for work in political and social sciences in memory of his late law partner, Edward A. Thurston.

RAY BRIDGE STARTED. PORTSMOUTH, N. H. (AP)—Work on the new \$5,500,000 bridge over Mount Hope Bay, the first vehicular traffic connection between the mainland and the island of Rhode Island, was officially begun with ceremonies in which state, city and town officials took part. The new bridge, which will be more than a mile long, is scheduled to be completed by July 1, 1929.

CRIME LAW CUT SOUGHT. Elimination of unnecessary criminal laws was urged by Charles T. Davis, Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Land Court, in an address on simplifying the administration of justice. He also recommended increases in fees in appellate courts.

WOOD HEEL CUT ACCEPTED. HAVERHILL, Mass.—Workers in the wood-heel industry here have accepted a wage reduction ranging from 10 to 30 per cent. The reduction will become effective immediately in 25 factories employing approximately 1100.

A. D. GORRIE & CO. LIMITED. 334-354 Victoria Street. 346-350 Keele Street (at Dundas). 2061-2065 Yonge Street. TORONTO.

Chevrolet and Oldsmobile. CANADA'S LARGEST DEALERS. Used Cars. Wide range to choose from. Prompt Trade. Given Prompt Attention.

Simpson's is the shopping center for visitors to Toronto.

Toronto. Conveniently close to all important hotels.

Simpson's Company Limited. TORONTO.

Gifts of \$150,000 aid camps of Boy Scouts.

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. NEW YORK—Gifts totaling \$150,000, of which \$100,000 was from anonymous donors, have just been announced by the Boy Scout Foundation.

Gifts of \$150,000 aid camps of Boy Scouts.

It Pays to Be Original



THE PIONEER WOMAN. George Marland (Left), Son of E. W. Marland, Millionaire Oil Man, Presenting the Commission to Bryant Baker (Right), Sculptor, to Erect the Monument to the Pioneer Woman From Mr. Baker's Model, Shown Above. The Statue Will Be of Bronze, 30 Feet High, and Will Be Erected in Ponca City, Okla., in an Old Cherokee Strip of Land, One of the Last of All Public Lands. The Project Will Cost \$300,000 and Will Be Financed by the Elder Mr. Marland.

SMITH MESSAGE STIRS INTEREST OF REPUBLICANS

Attempt to Justify Budget Rise Believed to Affect Presidential Chances

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. ALBANY, N. Y.—Republican legislative leaders are studying the executive budget and the message accompanying it, regarded by many as a state paper having more effect on the candidacy of Mr. Smith, the Governor for the Democratic Presidential nomination than his annual message to the Legislature.

In it he attempts to justify his financial policies which have raised the 1928 budget to \$229,269,000, the highest in the history of the State, a figure almost three times the amount of the budget the first year that he took office as Governor. He presents an estimated resource total of \$245,000,000 and recommends a reduction of 33 per cent on the direct state tax on real estate.

Political observers profess to see in this another play to the farmer vote. They note that in previous years, against opposition from the rural counties, he had demanded and urged income tax reduction, and that now he says the payers of real estate taxes "feel the heaviest burden because of the exaction for the maintenance and operation of local governments."

Legislative leaders were loath to comment on the budget until they had studied it carefully, but the figures were astonishing to them because of earlier statements from taxation officials that the revenues would be far lower than the Governor estimated.

Eberly Hutchinson, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the Assembly, declared that "the Governor's estimate of revenue is based on extreme optimism along certain lines."

"This budget certainly skates on thin ice," was the way one prominent legislative leader described it. The Governor's budget message is the first executive budget ever presented to the Legislature in New York State. It is not a constitutional executive budget, as the amendment passed last fall for such a budget cannot be effective until next year. This is a statutory budget, which the Legislature is bound in no way to accept.

The total expenditures for the next year, beginning July 1, 1928, which the Governor recommends are \$15,000,000 higher than last year's expenditures. The largest increase is in the highway appropriations and the second largest increase is for education. In outlining the financial condition of the State the Governor declared the total debt to be \$337,317,000 against which the State has \$99,000,000 in the sinking fund.

MOVE TO PROTECT PEOPLE AGAINST CHEMICAL WARFARE. BRUSSELS—An international conference on the protection of the civil population against chemical warfare begins here today with 40 experts representing 15 nationalities under the auspices of Red Cross societies.

More Efficient Engines. The country's present daily oil requirements average 800,000 barrels of gasoline. It is estimated that the amount of oil recoverable from oil shale deposits when the price warrants extraction will be nearly 10 times the total of well oil so far produced in the United States. The German experimental process for liquefying coal produces about one barrel of motor fuel as a by-product of each ton of coal, it is stated.

Gifts of \$150,000 aid camps of Boy Scouts.

Gifts of \$150,000 aid camps of Boy Scouts.

FURTHER TESTS IN S-4 INQUIRY

Naval Court to Observe Actions of "Subs" at Periscope Depths

The Naval Court of Inquiry moved unofficially to Provincetown to observe the actions of a submarine operating at periscope depth over the trial course on which the S-4 was sunk. The change was made upon receipt of news from Provincetown that wind and sea conditions were similar to those on the day of the collision between the destroyer Paulding and the S-4.

During the morning session Thomas Eadie, recognized as one of the most proficient and capable of navy deep-sea divers, related the story of his rescue of a fellow diver, trapped in the wreckage of the sunken submarine, for which the congressional medal of honor has been recommended for him.

Lieut. Henry Hartley, commander of the rescue ship Falcon, testified to the success that he and his crew had in having even less water in its compartments than did the S-4.

What was considered important testimony was given during the session of the previous afternoon when the court was informed the method finally used of getting air into the torpedo room through the S-C tube had not been thought of by any of the rescue officers, but had been suggested from Washington, where in turn it had been suggested by an officer of the Pacific coast.

BAN ON CATALAN TONGUE RESENTED. MADRID—Primo de Rivera was reproached by the Speaker of the National Assembly yesterday on account of the Government's action in forbidding the use of the Catalan tongue in public affairs and as a medium of instruction.

The Premier replied that the pretensions of "sectionalism" are anti-national and only supported by political adventurers.

VERMONT'S \$5,000,000 ISSUE FOR FLOOD RELIEF. NEW YORK (AP)—An issue of \$5,000,000 State of Vermont obligations, authorized to finance the reparation of property damaged by the recent flood, has been floated by J. P. Morgan & Co., without exacting the usual banker's commission.

The bonds were offered at par, with no concession to dealers.

BRIDGE BILL PASSES HOUSE. WASHINGTON (AP)—The House has passed and sent to the Senate a bill authorizing the construction by the states of New York and Vermont of a bridge over Lake Champlain.

PIANOS. Robert Morley & Co. Aberdeen Buildings, High St., Bromley, Kent, Eng. Head Depot: 108 High St., Lewisham. Factory: Holbeach Rd., Cardiff.

Tuning and Repairs.

Lee & Kitley, Ltd. for Persian Rugs. Gorgeous in Colouring. Excellent in Quality. Reasonable in Price (from £15.00 to £50).

"Wrencoats," 123 High Street, Croydon, England. Phone: Croydon 2377.

Filliston & Cavell. OXFORD, ENG. Everything for Ladies' and Children's Wear.

DRY BE NAMED. (Continued from Page 1)

present, one department has the work of prosecution, and the other the work of enforcement, and since the National Prohibition Act is not a revenue act but a penal act, he felt the whole duty should be given to the Department of Justice.

Arthur D. Stone, judge of district court in Cambridge, said he originally did not believe in the Prohibition Amendment, but that his experience on the bench had convinced him from the social and economic standpoint that national prohibition was the solution to the control of the liquor traffic.

"I know that nearly 200,000 people of the district where I preside are far better off today than they ever have been with regard to this question. Our social agencies have fewer cases where the cause is intemperance. Drunkenness is not as much a factor in the evils with which I have had to deal as it was before the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment."

For many years the enforcement

of the liquor law will require vigilance, but we are apt to forget that the enforcement of the liquor law before prohibition required vigilance. Unless you are willing to let the liquor traffic be uncontrolled it will always cost money to deal with it. Any community that wishes to enforce it can do so."

Parks for Small Cities Needed in United States, Survey Shows

Most Places Over 25,000 Well Provided For, Says Report, With Philadelphia, New York, Minneapolis Leading—Automobile Aids Development

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU. NEW YORK—Nearly 250,000 acres in parks and forest reserves are reported by 1881 cities in the United States, and it is shown that practically all municipalities in excess of 25,000 inhabitants have parks, in a survey made by the Playground and Recreation Association of America. At the same time the report of the association points to the need of constructive work for more of these facilities in small cities throughout the United States.

"Millions of persons in small towns," it says, "have access to neither parks nor playgrounds, and other millions in cities are inadequately provided with these places for relaxation and recreation."

Philadelphia Best Off. Philadelphia is the best off in the matter of park facilities, the report explains, with New York and Minneapolis following in close order, and with Boston and Cleveland notable for the success they have achieved in developing outlying areas. The metropolitan park systems of these two cities are pointed out in the report as "outstanding examples" of this kind of work.

The survey contains a foreword by President Coolidge, who first suggested that such an inquiry as this be made when he spoke at the National Outdoor Recreation Conference.

"Play for the child, sport for youth, and recreation for adults," says the President, "are essentials of normal life. It is becoming generally recognized that the creation and maintenance of outdoor recreation facilities is a community duty in order that the whole public might participate in their enjoyment. This presents a particular challenge to municipal and county administrations. I am hopeful that the results of this study may be widely used to the end that our people, even in cities, may not be deprived of opportunities for wholesome play and recreation out of doors."

The survey characterizes Boston's metropolitan park plan as "admirable." It says that Boston's regional park plan is the only one in the United States that is an accomplished fact.

Boston proper is credited with a total of 2637 acres of parks, or one acre to every 284 inhabitants on the basis of the 1920 census. In per capita acreage it is thus more fortunate than New York, which has an acreage of 653 inhabitants, and Chicago, which is even worse off with only one to 603 persons. Minneapolis, however, owns an acre of park every 80 inhabitants and Denver, with its system of 10,000 acres of mountain parks, one to every 32.

Many maps of park areas in Boston and the metropolitan area are reproduced in the report. Photographs of toboggan slides in Franklin Park and of the outdoor theater in Salem also are shown.

Lynn Woods ranks among the 10 largest outlying parks and forest areas in the United States, according to the survey. The largest such area is Mountain Park, Phoenix, Ariz., comprising 15,000 acres.

Automobile Plays Big Part. The survey stresses the part the automobile is taking in making outlying parks, recreation centers and forest areas accessible to city dwellers and reviews briefly park acquisitions by cities.

"Owing in part to the influence of the automobile, Phoenix, Ariz., has acquired the largest single property, a park of 15,000 acres," it continues. "Denver owns a system of mountain parks comprising 10,207 acres in 44 parcels. Boulder, Denver and Colorado Springs, Butte, Dallas, Fort Worth and Houston, Tex., and Tulsa, Okla., each possess more than 3000 and Minneapolis, Oklahoma City and Spokane each have more than 1000 acres in such outlying areas."

"All of them are still far from being adequately provided with space. For example, in the group of cities from 100,000 to 250,000 population, there are only six having park acreage up to the standard rating of one acre to 100 persons."

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EDUCATIONAL

A College in Denmark Built for an International Idea

Prestatyn, North Wales
Special Correspondence

ABOUT seven years ago a young Dane, Peter Manniche, fired with an idealism akin to that of the inspired founders of the movement, decided that in the face of the most discouraging prospects he would found a high school that would be international in scope. He had the material ready to hand, the policy was laid down for the perfect conduct of an academy, and he set to work to bring together representatives of many nations and every different class of society in a common ideal.

In Manniche's own words, his ideal was "to do something practical and constructive to bridge the gulf of distrust and estrangement that separates the nations of the world, the gulf that led to the World War, and that, if left unbridged, will lead to other and yet more terrible wars."

Near Elsinore

Gathering one or two friends around him, and with a tiny sum of money in his pocket Manniche acquired a great derelict country house half a mile out of Elsinore. All visitors to Denmark know Elsinore, where the local population profits by the credulity of the romantically minded, and show spots associated with Hamlet. Amid delightful scenery, with a wonderful atmosphere, close to the blue Sound, with the smiling, tree-clad coasts of Sweden but a short distance away, great forests and lakes within a few miles, and equally important only a short journey from the capital, no spot could have been more ideally suited for the scene of this daring adventure. The well-established professors of Copenhagen smiled tolerantly at this young enthusiast. The Education Department of the Government ignored him, but Manniche persisted.

His first-year students were drawn from strange sources, and the good townspeople of Elsinore looked askance at the poor-looking, foreign-looking, and South German-looking, who along with a sprinkling of English, Swedes and Danes, formed the nucleus from which the present college sprang. They were craftsmen as well as students, and day by day the work of Manniche in his great wooden house, side by side with a penniless refugee from central Europe; they built, they plastered, and repaired; they dug the derelict garden, planted and tended it, between lectures, and in the long light evenings.

Pioneer Ideas Remain

Those early days were full of a wonderful idealism. Perhaps they were the happiest days in the college's history. As they worked, students and teachers sang, and discussed the problems that lay near their hearts. Since then the number of students has jumped up until the accommodation is taxed to the utmost; baths are installed, and the life there is almost luxurious compared with the old pioneering days, yet that old temper remains, the ideal will remain so long as Manniche is there to infuse his idealism into the life of the place.

Many who come to the college hold dogmatic views on certain social or economic matters; few leave there so cocksure and dogmatic; they learn that the other fellow has a case, and they learn to know that other fellow; in the "manual work" period they dig the garden side by side, and argue it out. The history of international relations, aspects of European history that no textbook covers, glimpses of the great figures of world literature, the history of Denmark's rise from the ignominy of the mid-nineteenth century, Scandinavian contribution to art and literature and politics; on all these subjects and many more the students concentrate. Trips out into the country, to the homes of the farmers and the craftsmen, the diversity and the art galleries and museums of the capital are enjoyed. In the summer there is swimming and sun-bathing between lectures, and there is gymnastic instruction for students of both sexes.

For a long time the college struggled against adverse circumstances. Money difficulties seemed unsurmountable, and at one time it seemed that the college must close its doors, but eventually the state recognition and a grant, and the educational powers looked less superciliously upon it. The principal traveled to Germany, France, England and America telling people of his work and his ideals. He found many in sympathy with him, and a steady stream of students from these and many other countries began to flow to Elsinore. In all 14 different nationalities have been represented there. Students rapidly acquire a working knowledge of one or more of the four languages used in the curriculum—English, German, French and Danish—though the majority already know enough to attend lectures in at least two of these.

Increased Influence

Of the increasing influence of the college there should be no doubt. It will continue to spread its message of brotherhood among nations. Those, fired by the same ideal, will follow Manniche's example, and the movement will make a serious contribution to the cause of international understanding and world peace.

To close I cannot do better than quote a few sentences of Principal Manniche's which convey vividly the fruit of his experience and his hopes for the future:

But ultimately the greatest importance of the school will be in the ethical domain. I think it is the students are so different that they can learn

The Parent

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An Adventure in Friendship

A "department for the promotion of international amity" is a feature of Proctor Academy, at Andover, N. H. This Christmas a large box of articles made by the boys and girls of Proctor Academy was sent to a school in Mexico, which had previously sent the academy with many beautiful gifts.

The trustees voted in 1915 to have such a department, and Miss Mary N. Chase of Andover has been its unpaid secretary ever since. It has worked mainly through an exchange of friendly letters. During the war, the pupils corresponded with children in France, Japan and South America. They made garments for the French refugees, and sent a large box of playthings to the children in a hospital in France.

When peace came, a correspondence was opened with children in Germany. It was arranged through Carolena M. Wood, who was then in Germany, and who was called "the Quaker ambassador." The response was large and eager. Miss Wood said the children were hungry for friendly letters as well as for food. Miss Chase says of the letters from the German children: "They were such dear, friendly letters, they won the hearts of our boys and girls at once. They were so grateful for the Quaker food, they seemed to love all Americans."

The aid of some Quaker schools was enlisted in the letter-writing, and interest was increased by Hoover's drive for the hungry children of Germany. But the Quaker children were not the only ones to be helped. A department for international correspondence in their Sunday school paper in St. Louis. The work branched out until now they have chairmen for eight different countries.

Several years ago, Miss Chase wrote to the governors of all the Mexican states, in an effort to get in touch with the schools in Mexico, and to establish friendly contacts there. She received courteous letters from more than 20 governors, and a very interesting correspondence with Mexican schools has followed. Yucatan has been especially responsive, and many beautiful things made by school children in Merida have been sent to New Hampshire. The Governor of Yucatan wrote that they were given to Proctor Academy to be kept permanently, as a token of friendship and good will.

Miss Chase's heart is in this work. "Some of our most charming letters have come from Japan. I am very anxious to extend the correspondence with Japan."

"Since the departure for the promotion of international amity was

started in Proctor Academy, we have secured the co-operation of individuals and schools in about 35 states. Comparatively few persons can visit other countries, but the personal touch through friendly correspondence works wonders. If this

Women's Enterprises and Activities

Milestones In the March of American Women

NOW it can be seen as well as told—the story of woman's part in the building of the Nation. Through the enterprise of the Woman Citizen Corporation, scenes representing concrete activities of women on the western continent since the landing of the first ship on Plymouth's shore have been put on canvas and are being exhibited in many cities in a collection which they have named "Milestones in Women's Progress."

Desiring to use, as cover pictures for the magazine, pictures of the sort now exhibited, the Woman Citizen (now the Woman's Journal), Mrs. Raymond Brown, managing director, says she started at the New York museums the search for portraits of historical scenes. To her surprise she found nothing either exhibited or listed. Historical associations, state houses, museums and private collections were canvassed. The sole reward of the search proved to be the almost incredible discovery that such pictures were not only unavailable, but, except without exception, did not exist. Among the host of celebrated portraits, statues and historical canvases depicting the country's story from the Pilgrim Fathers to the present day, the representation of women's activities were found to be conspicuous by their absence.

"Wee Folk"—Amusing Dolls for Children and Grown-ups

MANY women have probably since their childhood days cherished a secret longing to possess a doll, though they are supposed to have outgrown such things. That this is the case seems proved by the way in which they eagerly buy the various forms of decorative dolls which have appeared on the market of recent years. The most artistic and charming of these dolls are the "Wee Folk," designed and made by Miss Elizabeth Todhunter, who lives at Windermere on the lake of that name in the north of England. They were inspired by the Irish legends and fairy tales told to her when she was a child.

"When we were children," she said, "we used to think that all the fairies lived in Ireland, and our thought was so filled with Irish tales then that I have never forgotten them. That is how, when I began making the dolls and tried to find a name for them, I decided on 'Wee Folk,' for their origin is really Irish."

Intelligent and Expressive
The charm of the dolls lies in their delightfully intelligent faces, quizzical yet friendly and full of individuality. Their fascinating clothes, too, look as though they might have been made by some elfin tailor out of beautifully colored leathers harmoniously combined.

Another of their attractions is that their limbs are wired so that they will bend into practically any attitude taken by human beings. This is one of the reasons why children love them. Imagine the delight of having a doll that will sit in a natural attitude at the table when it is asked to a meal, and will actually hold its cup or mug in conveniently bendable fingers!

"My little nephew has three of them," Miss Todhunter said. "He talks to them and they talk to him and he is always very full of what Puck has said to him. They give him endless amusement."

"The first Wee Folk doll I ever made," she went on, "was about eight years ago for a Brownie Company who had asked me to make them a Totem. The face was leather, but he was dressed in stockings and green cloth. In fact at that time I used old stockings or anything, as it did not matter when it was not a trade concern. I found the faces very difficult to model, at first I had not had any art training and I used to have to look in the glass to see how an eye went! It was a long time before I mastered a profile."

Now the Wee Folk have the most amusing little tip-tilted noses which do not break when their owners fall on them, and gradually their construction has improved in every way. The ordinary millinery wire originally used has been replaced by a stronger kind, and they are dressed in leather instead of stockings, the little jerkins being tied or laced on and the sleeves glued at the seam so that all stitching has been done away with.

The Commercial Development
For some years only a few dolls were made but during the last 18 months they have developed along commercial lines quite naturally without any effort on the part of their maker. About a year ago they were seen by the head of the Red Rose Guild (a guild of craft workers in Manchester, with members in all parts of England), who sent a message to Miss Todhunter to ask her to supply for membership, and these elfin figures were shown at what is one of the most exclusive exhibitions of crafts in Great Britain.

"Then I was asked to exhibit them at Leipzig," she said, "but I only sent a few."

which helps her face it so contentedly. The second picture represents Anne Hutchinson being "read out of meetings" by one of the early fathers, for the story of maintaining publicly that salvation depended on an inward state of grace rather than on good works or the outward observance of religion. Mrs. Hutchinson, mother of a large family and a woman of deep religious convictions, emigrated with her husband to Boston in 1635. Although known for her acts of kindness, she was persecuted for maintaining her religious beliefs, tried, condemned and banished for "trading the ministers and their ministry." A statue erected to her memory before the Boston State House shows that time has erased the judgment.

An impressive canvas is the portrait of Miss Margaret Brent of Maryland. Miss Brent, neighbor and close friend of Governor Calvert, was named by him executrix of his estate. The picture shows her in 1648 before the Assembly of Maryland, where she caused a great stir by requesting a "royal" vote in the proceedings, both in her capacity as executrix and as deputy of the Governor's brother, as well as by virtue of being a large taxpayer and landowner. History records that neither request was granted because the founding fathers feared a bad example for "ye wives of ye colony."

The heroic message and comfort-bearers of Revolutionary days are represented by Lydia Darragh, Quaker, who conveyed through the lines of General Howe's army in Philadelphia to General Washington at Valley Forge important information.

Sacajawea, Indian wife of a French interpreter and the only woman to accompany the Lewis and Clark expedition, is shown, against a background of forbidding mountains, pointing out the pass—now known as Roseman pass—through which she guided Captain Clark and the expedition down the Yellowstone

River to the discovery of the great Northwest. Narcissa Whitman, first white woman to cross the continent, is represented as the Pioneer Mother of the Prairies, making the covered-wagon journey with her husband, a missionary to the western lands, in 1836.

Picture No. 6 presents a small child in cap and evening nightgown working by candlelight to remove pages from a great book with which she is obviously displeased. This illustrates the story told of Elizabeth Cady Stanton. As a child she heard from her father, Judge Cady, about the injustice of the laws relating to women. She decided to go downstairs at night armed with the scissors and cut those offending laws from the statute books. Fortunately she was found in time to save the library. "When you grow up," her father explained, "you must go to Albany and get the Legislature to pass new laws." Thus early did Elizabeth Stanton acquire that passion for abstract justice which she devoted throughout her life to the causes of anti-slavery, prohibition and suffrage.

A Winning Battle
Edith Mitchell Prellwitz has painted Mary Lyon, founder of Mount Holyoke College, as she went about on a door-to-door canvass for funds to make possible her dream of a permanently endowed school that would be to women what Yale and Harvard were to men. Clara Barton is shown on the field of battle, typifying the clemency which made her successful in the founding of the American Red Cross. Picture No. 9 is a scene showing the hazards which women of the north willingly faced to help the escape of slaves through the underground railway. Picture No. 11 represents a group of temperance workers kneeling in prayer for their cause on the floor of a saloon, to the amusement of the patrons. This canvas, the work of Harry Townsend, gives the impression, perhaps more than any other in the collection, of the perseverance and almost complete self-effacement with which women sponsor a cause which they have elected to support, and by which devotion they consistently win success for it.

Mr. Townsend has painted also the final picture of the collection in which Susan B. Anthony is being sentenced to prison for "illegal voting." Among the striking incidents of Miss Anthony's life was her arrest in Rochester, N. Y., when she and 16 friends tested their right to vote on Election Day, 1872, under the Fourteenth Amendment. They were indicted and tried in the United States Circuit Court at Canandaigua. At the conclusion of the testimony the judge directed the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. Miss Anthony announced that she would not serve the sentence and she never did.

A study of the pictures leaves with the observer an indelible impression of the winning battle against hardship, against intolerance, against discrimination, ignorance, injustice, suffering, intemperance and prejudice—a contribution of three centuries of American women to the well-being of their fellow-countrymen of today.

ORANGE MARMALADE
REAL BLOSSOM
U. S. Patent Mark in Product
Individual 8 oz. service
Blossom can be served
35¢ per doz. Sent post-
paid. Write to
H. H. Schweiger Co.
San Fernando, Calif.

"This one is called the Fireside Browne because it is a cozy-looking sort of person," and so he was with his warm red jerkin and tall hat and brown collar and hose.

The Joy Bringer is a great favorite, a little laughing fellow in a gray jerkin and hose with a green heart on the breast and green hat and collar, or some other attractive color scheme. He holds a small pipe on which to play little joyful tunes. People love these Joy Bringers, and their jolly name also helps to sell them.

"People often send patterns of their chintzes to have the Wee Folk clad to match," Miss Todhunter went on, "and a friend of mine posted a pattern of the wool of a rug in her spare room because she wanted one made in the same color to sit on a table by the bed."

Free Recipes
Recipe for making Chili con Carne, Hot Tamales and other Spanish dishes.
SENT FREE ON REQUEST

T. Lee Adams Seed Co.
417 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo.

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The "Landing of the Pilgrim Mother," by Clark Fay, the First Canvas in a Group of Twelve Pictures, Called "Milestones in Women's Progress," Recently Exhibited at the Women's City Club of New York by the Woman Citizen Corporation, Which Produced This Series as Cover Illustration For What is Now Called the Woman's Journal.

Fruit, Blossom and Wood

UNIQUE in having a real citrus blossom as a United States registered trademark, the first and probably the only living trademark in the world, Mrs. Mae H. Schwinger of San Fernando, Calif., has made a reputation and fortune for herself by providing the world with a table delicacy which, as has been aptly said, "contains a bit of the natural scenery of southern California and delivers it to snow-bound eastern doorsteps." In other words, it is a combination of orange blossoms and orange-flavor marmalade converted into a flavor and a fragrance quite its own, reminiscent of the sunshine, fragrance and beauty of the State whose name has almost become synonymous with luscious fruits and vegetables. An open orange blossom, a slice or two of the orange fruit and often an orange-wood spoon are distinctive of each of the dainty, hand-blown glass jars that look like tiny fish bowls, in which the product is put up.

By Mrs. Schwinger's process the blossom is not only preserved, but after as long a time as two years in the little container, it may be taken out, and if placed in cold water will revive, fresh and beautiful. It will keep many days if the water is changed every day and makes a lovely ornament in its own little glass jar, or may be used as a garnish on attractive dishes. This orange blossom marmalade has taken blue ribbons and has won for the author the title of "Mistress of the Marmalade."

From the very first day it was offered for sale there was a demand for this orange-blossom marmalade, so Mrs. Schwinger was desirous of protecting her idea, but her attorney while in Washington was told that the whole idea was preposterous, and that besides, the orange blossom had no standard, it might consist of 3, 4, 5, or even 7 petals. Before he left the Patent Office that day he extracted a promise from officials that they would examine into the matter to see if there was not some way of protecting her idea from imitation.

Very soon she got her trademark and the sole right to utilize the citrus blossom in jellies, jams, marmalade, and honey was granted.

The business of putting up this delicacy began with a two-burner gas plate, two stock pots, a big granite dishpan and a two-quart measure, together with a strange collection of laboratory equipment. Three months later the plant was enlarged, then a gain occurred at the end of the first year, then another at the end of the second. Now, at the end of five years the business occupies a floor space of over 8000 square feet and employs from 25 to 30 men and women, and in addition, an office force to fill all orders and attend to the trade.

The idea came to Mrs. Schwinger when she was planning to raise

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LONDON, CANADA

money to promote the work of a woman's club in which she was specially interested. She decided to make and sell orange marmalade and then began the experiment of putting a real orange blossom into each jar, thus originating a product that combines beauty, atmosphere and value. She soon found that it had been easier to conceive the idea than it was to carry it out. She solved the problem at last by the use of special tweezers which facilitate handling the flower, but it takes long practice before the necessary skill is acquired to insert the flower in the marmalade and open the petals in just the right way. Many more ideas have been developed since Mrs. Schwinger first started, until now the little plant is turning out all sorts of fancy gift packages containing the little jar of sunshine.

Who Knows About the "Direct Tax"?

For a prominent place on club programs of the new year may be recommended a tax bill luncheon. The success of this new species of social affair was demonstrated recently by a group of New York women who gathered for their usual monthly meal—with a difference—bringing their own food for thought and much discussion in the nature of the family tax bill.

Perhaps the most enlightening part of the discussion was the summary by one member of the process by which the general tax on property (or direct tax), most commonly used by states, counties and local governments of the country, is levied.

From Civics Books Leaped Assessors
She introduced first of all those shadowy, civics bookish persons called assessors, of whom usually three are elected by the voters of each town; and showed, by means of tax district maps, their task of assessing each place of property at a value for which it would sell at a fair, free and well-advertised sale.

This information the assessors gather during the first of the year. They must have it recorded in the official assessment roll by Aug. 1. "When the roll has been completed," she continued, "notice is duly given through newspapers and

THE Ware Coffee Shop
is one of the most successful Tea Rooms in New York. Josephine Ware was started by my sister and myself, with very little money and with no business experience.

Since then we have taught hundreds of other women our methods and they too have succeeded.

There is no reason why any intelligent woman cannot earn money and be financially independent. People everywhere must eat, during good times and bad. They prefer to eat home-cooking, in the atmosphere of a dainty tea room.

You can learn our methods in your own home, in your spare time, easily and quickly. There is nothing difficult about it at all. It requires but a few dollars to start. I'll show you how to take every step. It is a natural business for you to be in—just an extension of your own home-making ability.

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Dept. A-21, 52 West 39th Street, New York
JOSEPHINE WARE
Dept. A-21, 52 West 39th Street, New York
Please send me, without obligation, your free booklet on training for big earnings in the room management.

Name
Address
City State

posted signs so that property owners may inspect the roll and register any complaints against the ratings. After adjustments have been made the roll is formally filed in the office of town or city clerk and is again placed on inspection for a short period. The board of supervisors of the county (except in cases of large cities, where the function is usually performed by the city council) next gets the rolls of the various districts and scrutinizes them for the human hazard of uneven valuation by the different assessors. By the process called equalization of assessments the board aims to raise any obvious under-valuation or lower excesses. Again the property owner may protest, usually to the state tax commission, or official state body, against the rates as fixed by the equalization tables.

The Budget
While assessments are being determined, that "other half" of the final tax union—the budget—is prepared. Heads of government departments of city, town and country submit to the governing body estimates of funds needed for the coming year. Figures representing a tentative budget are published and public hearings on expenditures held before the final budget is adopted.

Given the aggregate of county and town funds and the proportion of state tax to be raised, together with the assessment percentages, the board of supervisors performs the necessary mathematics and enters the amount of tax to be paid after each name on the tax roll. The completed roll is turned over to official tax collectors who may post notices of dates and places for payment or submit tax bills in the latest approved business manner.

The reviewer pointed out that in the case of some large cities, the city tax is levied separately from the state and county tax. School taxes are in practically every case collected independently. In the usual town or village districts, in the local, county and state levies are covered by one tax bill.

Let Me Tell You How I Earn Money

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Putting Color and Variety Into Bathroom Design

AMERICA is conceded to lead the world in bathrooms and bathroom fittings, from the standpoint of convenience and mechanical efficiency. No one will deny, either, that there is the beauty of fitness and snowy purity in the usual white porcelain tubs, white tile walls and nickel-plated metal work. But in the last quarter of a century these have been turned out on such a large scale to supply even very modest cottages, that there is an objectionable sameness in them to those persons who demand not only beauty and efficiency but an individual touch in their domestic surroundings.

From Bookkeeper to Designer
A dozen years or so ago, when Miss Jeanne Pudner left high school, she took a position as bookkeeper in a well-known plumbing establishment. Not content to let the books alone absorb her time and thoughts, she took a lively interest in all the details of the establishment. She was particularly interested in the more decorative aspects of bathroom fittings, though she by no means disdained the obtaining of a theoretical knowledge of the technical side of the business.

Being gifted with an eye for color, it occurred to her that a pleasing change and a desirable variety might be introduced into bathrooms by breaking away from the practically universal white tile and porcelain and introducing soft tints of blue and buff, of green, of lavender and of rose. She spoke of the matter to her employer, who at once saw the possibilities of the idea and encouraged her to develop her abilities along this line. She thereupon began the study of color harmonies and design.

Her efforts were crowned with such success that she is now general manager of a smart Madison Avenue shop catering to people of taste and wealth who desire something personal and individual for their bathrooms.

As manager of the shop, Miss Pudner meets prospective clients, inquires as to their favorite colors and the interior decoration of the apartment which is to be served. Usually the bath opens out of the bedroom and must harmonize with the latter. As designer she then proceeds to plan a suitable color scheme and arrangement. As expert she consults the manufacturers of bathroom wares and gives orders for the porcelain tubs, etc., and the tiling required to carry out her scheme.

Two Colorful Bathrooms
Such a bathroom de-luxe was exhibited for the first time in a booth at the Exposition of Women's Arts and Industries held in October, at the Hotel Astor, New York City. It was here that a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor first met Miss Pudner. The display, done in tones of lavender, was an interesting departure from the ordinary run of bathroom fixtures, and the tall, pleasant-faced young manager encouraged the stranger to conversation.

The result of this was a visit later to the Madison Avenue shop, where a second model bathroom, even more distinctive, made its appeal. This is worth description, as in spite of its very small size, which commends it for installation in a New York apartment, it is very complete and very beautiful.

The color harmony is an arrangement of green and lavender set off by a judicious use of buff in the tiling of the floors. The set-in tub and the basin are in an exquisite shade

of jade-green porcelain. The tub is draped with curtain of beige moiré silk, with an inner surface of rubber. The rod on which this curtain runs at the outer edge of the tub matches the faucets and other metal trimmings in being plated in 18-carat gold, having a mat finish. The advantage of this, of course, lies not only in its beauty but in the fact that it never tarnishes and thus requires no polishing.

Above the basin is a large beveled mirror apparently hung flush with the wall. In reality this forms the door of a set-in cupboard provided with glass shelves.

Opposite the tub is a narrow window with curving top and beneath this is placed a narrow curved table and chair, both painted green to match the porcelain. The floor is of buff tiles, set off with a green border. Both bath mats and towels, the former with a flowered design, are in green and violet.

Olive Earle's Watercolors
The whole room is harmonized by the ceiling and frieze, which are continuous and finished in the rough plaster called moreno. This has a unique and delightful decoration in the form of a watercolor painting in tones of gray and violet, depicting a body of water wherein a flock of graceful swans disport themselves among the purple flowers which dot its surface.

This is the work of an English artist, Miss Olive Earle, who specializes in aquatic scenes, and who is one of the experts employed by the American Museum of Natural History for painting the backgrounds of their aquatic groups. Miss Earle is regularly employed to provide water-scapes which will harmonize with Miss Pudner's color schemes. Another exhibit in the shop is a framed painting by Miss Earle, showing bright-colored tropical fish amid graceful fronds of sea plants. This is valued at \$800.

"But what about the practical side of this business, Miss Pudner?" inquired the correspondent. "Do you know anything about that?"

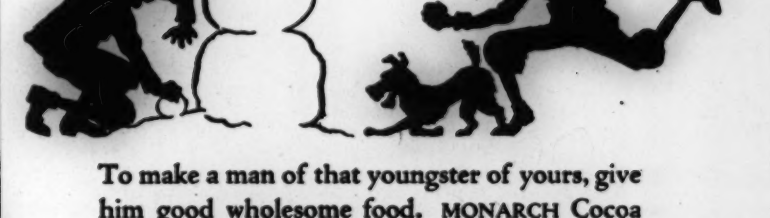
"Yes," was the reply. "While I do not do any of the rough work I thoroughly understand the technical side of the business, so that I am entirely capable of supervising an installation and seeing that the workmen make no mistakes."

"And may I ask the cost of such a bathroom?"

"This one is priced at \$300 complete, with all decorations and fittings," was the reply. Then she added, "I not only have a salary as manager but I have an interest in the business. That is, I have 50 per cent of the profits of such an installation; and I bore half the expense of putting in the present display."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Fine Art of the Railway Travel

IT HAS become as clear as daylight to me that journeying by rail should be more sympathetically regarded by essayists and by the human race in general.

Consider the vast numbers of words in essays and whole volumes devoted to the praise of walking. A subject upon which some of the greatest writers have waxed lyric and even rhapsodic. Think of another whole library dedicated to the joys of voyaging in ships, big and little. By virtue of ancient priority these more simple modes of travel are hallowed by hoary tradition. Then in our own time the two marvels of automobile and airplane evoke endless dithyrambic descriptions of the romance of the motor in annihilating space.

Nor would I detract from the myriad joys experienced through all these or all other methods of locomotion. I salute them all and pay homage to the roles they play in this human world. In fact, I could if I would contribute my own modest bit to the chronicles of journeyings by land and by sea (though not as yet through the air). But why should tourist bureaus and railway companies confine their advertising of trains to praises of mere comfort and speed and destinations of spectacular scenic splendors? Is the thrill of romance limited to walking, or motoring or flying, or sailing the seas?

Among us grown-ups a bored and blasé attitude toward train travel is almost universal. "Well," we say, "I suppose I'll have to go by train," as we calculate the pros and cons of driving—or not going at all. Whereupon we load up with books and magazines, light and heavy, determined to forget ourselves and our surroundings as far as possible on the way. (Some diligent student, by the way, could make a very pretty investigation of the influence of train travel upon the public demand for certain popular types of publications.) Only among children does a railway journey still arouse delight. Well, I hasten to confess that I belong to the juvenile ranks. I like to ride on the train. I am devoted to the quiet of the country and insist upon living near woods and fields. But I confess to a quickening of the pulse in a railroad station. I share the joys of any normal small boy in watching trains pull out or come in.

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And when the impressively formal uniformed official booms forth with laconic finality his momentous announcement that the limited for St. Louis will leave on Track 28 at three-thirty, his voice stirs a multitude of memories and awakens my imagination anew.

But the story of stations and train-callers is a whole book in itself. I can here but suggest a hint or two of the fine art of journeying itself. I do not refer to the fine art of cheerful adjustment to noise and motion or to any other elements of the experience which might be classed as discomfort; nor to the ever-absorbing interest in studying one's fellow-passengers and even perhaps in becoming acquainted with them. All that, too, is another story. It is the outside world flying past which commands me.

During twenty years or more I have come to know several "runs" almost as thoroughly as the inside of my own house. There is that fifty-mile journey in New England which I used to make so often that every telegraph pole became a friend. Here was a field of corn last year which is now sowed with rye. Yonder they are clearing a bit of woods for a school. And on beyond, the scenic splendor? Is the thrill of romance limited to walking, or motoring or flying, or sailing the seas?

I am pressing the claims of this other art. And I think of another familiar journey of nine hundred miles along the seaboard teeming with great cities and vast spreading industries. Do many of the scenes along this American highway seem forbidding as we ride for hours through endless networks of factories, oil tanks, shipyards, box cars, past numberless rows of houses all stamped out of a single drab pattern? Is this too familiar? Well, I admit that these panoramas outwardly may become monotonous. But each time I make this journey, something new and different meets my eye. And the most externally dull journey is symbolic of the struggle of my fellow men toward some high goal. Think of these modern efforts to fix with ether's tool or painter's brush the external beauty of railroad yard or city street and you will know what I see as I travel this iron road. Along the way, busy millions of men have not quite covered the earth with houses and shops; to cross the magnificent span of steel over the Chesapeake Bay is worth the whole five hours' journey. Here perhaps we would faint longer to absorb the full grandeur of this vista. For my how- ever, the scene rises vividly before my eyes as I write, so vividly that I always wonder what might have happened had Coleridge and Southey realized their dream of a Utopia. I have related the experience of the euphonious name and founded their colony in the very place called Coleridgeville or Southeyton but have Grace. No less vivid to the imagination are those other innumerable reminders of history along every mile. To make this journey is almost perforce to review some of the most vital chapters in the American epic. Like my briefcase is an historic pilgrimage, only six times as long.

And so, as I have traveled westward from this eastern coast, several times all the way across the continent, I have related the experience of the pioneers in their adventurous march. Last week, I recrossed the Appalachians, following the Ohio to the heart of the middle West, faring all the way in the very train that carried those first colonists who turned their faces toward the unknown wilderness. Across the state in the car sat a man reading a magazine of western stories. I wonder if he ever thought of himself as a modern-day pioneer living again through that true story of the struggle for the West.

Again I have aside for the time all the claims of various other modes of traveling over the earth. They have had their day in court and will never lack for spokesmen. Modern poets are already writing the epic of this motor car. Who will write the Odyssey of the traveler by rail? Someone has declared,

There isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

And I agree—with the eagerness of the child climbing aboard for his first trip. Like any child the true railway traveler is prepared to see wonders.

The Pilgrim

When I am recompensed and lean
Against the white cairn of the far
hill-top,
Let me not then—I pray thee, King
of Heaven—
Hinder that other pilgrim who
ascend.
By the same harsh, forbidding ways
I climbed;
Maybe a worthier than I . . .

Remind my soul how each must
climb his way.
—HAROLD E. PALMER, in *Adelphi*
(London).

Winter in the Cañons

Hard upon this first substantial storm, which may last for two or three days with varying intensity and soaks the ground to the roots of things, the cañons awake. Dormant springs renew their waters; brooks move more briskly; their sluggish pools, clogged with the summer's accumulation of leaves and fallen acorns, overflow and fill again with musical tinkles the stretches of gravelly channel long silent. Under the magic of the rain the selaginella beds, which throughout the dry season were as shriveled rags and tatters upon the sunburnt side of the cañon, are transformed in a night to frigid green mats; the clenched fists of the goldback ferns as quickly become outstretched palms, and the polypody ferns, Western cousins to Thoreau's "cheerful colonists" of New England woods, thrust up eager crockers from the mold, and uncurl their whole length in an incredibly short time, elbowing and overlapping till the shady sides of the cañon have the appearance of being shingled with the massed fronds. Grass seeds, that have lain as dead among the fallen leaves, burst their shells, and a myriad spears of green shoot up, flinging with verdure all the cañon floor and walls. Mingled with these are the aspiring seedlings of a hundred annuals, a pretty puzzle for botanical enthusiasts to try their wits upon. Gaunt stalks of shrubs, that seemingly died a month or two before, develop a sudden liveliness, bud like Aaron's rod, and shortly break into leafy laughter. Noticeable among these are the wild currants and gooseberries, which, according to my observation, are the first shrubs to flower. Of especial charm is a currant whose sticky foliage exhales a peculiar, pungent aroma, none too agreeable, that has gained for the plant the popular name of "incense shrub." To come in the winter woods upon sight of the wild currant's newborn racemes in white and pink looking out from swaddling of opening leaves is an adventure enough in beauty for one day. This

shrub has a thrifty habit of expanding only a few blossoms of its stock at a time; as these mature, a few more are released, and so on, the racemes elongating gradually, until at last the flowers at the tip open, and all is done . . .

Of quite different aspect is the currant's bristly kinsman, the fuchsia-flowered gooseberry, whose tawny, wandlike branches in the dry season are a mass of prickles and forbidding spines triple-parted and sharp as needles. In such unlovely surroundings the newborn flowers are cradled, appearing usually in January and soon dropping in slender tubes of intense red half an inch long, to which another half-inch is added by the straight, exerted stem, also red. These fuchsia-like flowers fringe the stems through a length sometimes of several feet, dripping feebly amid the glossy green foliage, making a spectacular sight in the winter cañons. There is another gooseberry of the cañons which flowers about the same time

in tones of garnet and pale green . . . but, lacking the brilliance of its splendid cousin, it is more easily overlooked. Another winter bloomer of the cañons is the guineha bush, whose flowers have a curious beauty. Green and arranged in pendent tassels, several inches long, they are of two sexes, the males resembling a string of tiny bells, the females a broken strand of beaded necklace. In January, too, we may expect to find the tiny white urns of the manzanita bloom offering chubby posies to their lovers. Though this shrub prefers the snow-visited altitudes, its ruddy trunks are sometimes seen veining the thickets of the lower ranges. And in January, too, the first bloom of the mountain lilacs flecks the warmer slopes of the cañons—a bloom, by the way, combining utility with beauty, for when rubbed up in water it produces a lather as cleansing as soap and spicy fragrant. —From "The Southern Sierras of California," by CHARLES F. SAMPSON.



Along the Shore, Naples. After an Etching by Stella Comjatty.

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Flower o' Dreams

Strange, what scant praise has fallen to the poppy! The poets have vied with one another in all lands and all ages to sing the praises of the queen rose, of the lily, and even of the violet and the daisy. But the poppies have been slighted, their great beauty overlooked. Can this be, I wonder, because they are so unsubstantial? Because there is so little about them for us human children to clutch and hoard? Dreamlike, indeed, these flowers are for an instant; then, a breath of wind, and they are not. To the flower world they are much like what the butterflies are to the insect world. And to me at least it seems as if they have deserved a myth of their own that should match the Psyche myth.

Doubtless if the poppies had not been from time immemorial looked upon as the flowers of the dream, so many words of his wild fields—if they were rare or "difficult" as the orchids are—we might have had more appreciations of them in song and story. We are in the habit of counting the aerial orchid, nesting in the branches of jungle trees, the least earthy of flowers, but when we come to consider the poppy we have rooted in the earth its blossom is more springing, more truly immaterial, than even the far-famed orchid. Yes, even the transience of the poppy's flower may be found to enhance its ethereality.

This feelingness of bloom, indeed, has long been held against the plant. Burns, you remember, said,

pleasures are like poppies
spread;
You seize the flower, its bloom is
shed!"

But we of today, with our new time-concepts, may well discover in this very transience a heightened significance and even an added glamour. In the days of Shakespeare our flower suffered under two handicaps. It was associated, as Shakespeare himself tells us, in Othello, with "mandragora" and "the drowsy syrphus of the world." And it had not a pleasant odor. This in a time when the English folk made a veritable art of combining flower fragrances, alike in their gardens and in their suggestively named "nosegays."

However, when we come to the time of James we find Parkinson allowing the poppy to be "a beautiful and gallant red." Of poppies, he says, "There are a great many sortes, both wild and tame; but our garden does entertain none but those of beauty and respect." How happy for us and for many an old-time garden of our grandmothers that they were thus entertained!

But if the older men slighted our dream flower, a few of the moderns have sung its praises with enthusiasm. Keats reckons the poppies among his "poetic luxuries," and gives sleep a "poppy coronet." Leigh Hunt devotes a stanza to them when

writing his "Hymn and Chorus of the Flowers." Francis Thompson evokes the spirit of the flower in two little lines—

"The sleep-flower aways in the wheat
his head,
Heavy with dreams as that with
bread."

The poem in which the lines occur (called "The Poppy," and dedicated to "Monica"), is, of course, in mystic vein and is perhaps the most exquisite of his lovely group of poems on children.

John Russell Hayes calls our attention to the intensity of color of our dream flowers. "More deep of blue than is the reddest rose," William Sharp points out how gayly they

"Lift their heads
And toss 'em the sun.
A thousand thousand blooms
Toss 'em the air,
Banners of joy."

And this justifies quaint old Parkinson's adjective "gallant," which applies not merely to their color, but to their poise.

Two prose writers, flower-lovers, Alice Morse Earle and Celia Thaxter, have happily called attention to this flower's proud demeanor and have noted how marvelously it keeps this stateliness in spite of an astonishingly slender and apparently inadequate stem. When we consider the poise and the intense alertness of the flower, we can almost fancy it making a gesture as of largesse.

All the poppies are notable for their bravery—the red growing in stubbly furrows, the yellow sea-poppy in clefts of spray-tossed rocks, and the golden "Escholtzia" of our Pacific coast along the wild mountain sides. All are notable, too, for their lightness, and for their transparency. Perhaps when all is said, this transparency, this unsubstantiality, or almost nothingness, is their highest distinction, the quality that best expresses their "true inwardness."

For more than one of the poets this has been their greatest glory. Master-linck thinks the name given them by the French—Coquelicot—comes near to suggesting the "sort of cry and crest of light and joy" which is theirs, and he is full of wonder for the way the poppy "exerts himself to fill with light his cup torn by the morning wind." To Helen Hunt Jackson the wheat-poppies are like so many running "torches." Goethe mentions the flashes that are to be seen around an Oriental poppy of a moonlit evening. Ruskin likens the flower to a flame and insists that "it warms the wind." But best of all, perhaps, is the simile which Celia Thaxter draws between the many-colored petals of her Shirleys and the stained-glass windows of ancient cathedrals.

Yes, here is best praise of all, for from it may we not snatch a hint that this poppy, flower of dreams, flower of color-filled sunshine, may be also the flower not so much of forgetfulness as of promise?

The Sociable Snow

The first snow fell in the night, not deeply, but tenderly, shielding the new bare things from the grasp of the ice.

What silence! The cold has chained even the waves of sound, and the new snow muffles the echoes. Open the frost-engraved window; the air enters in half-vaporized particles . . . like diamond dust. Yellow light covers the snow, not sunlight nor light from the sun's direction, but a weighed-down refraction; the solid brown sky shades to buff toward the eastward, the landscape perspective is altered, and there are no shadows. The sociable, nestling snow has no depth and thaws at a breath, yet it is a magician, writing cheerful winter on everything, and it is the fitting interpreter of silence, when nature's voice is hushed and she is less responsive . . .

Come out, then, under the sky. The north wind has made rits in the clouds and the sun comes and goes at pleasure. The snow has dropped from the fir, and now only lightens their shadows, and on the ground acts as a tablet of wax to receive the etched impressions of the trees; sharp grass blades pierce through the depressions and little thaw pools outline the footpath. On a day like this forms are unmodified and the lines are clear cut . . .

In groups and lines straggling to the meadow are pines, spruces, and firs. In the wild fields the cedars looking so black in the distance, grow warm-hued on nearer acquaintance, and on the ground the juniper bushes seem like the nests of the obelisk dove.

Prologue

I suppose you can find me, the Town of Mappleoram, in the Geography and the Postal Guide, but I am not sure. I know nothing of geography myself. I know there is a country to the north, south, east and west of me, for the roads and the railways and the trolley lines must go somewhere, and I have of course heard often of the City. But so long as I remain here at the center of everything I am content. Let people come to me who want to know me.

All around me there are hills, a little nearer on the north and east than on the south and west, but there are many gaps in them through which men and women and children and dogs can come to me. They are very tranquil and beautiful, very stanch and constant in their protection. In the spring they are all silver and fresh green; in the autumn they burn as with fire but are not consumed; in winter they deck themselves in embroidered silks. Cloud shadows pass over them and their faces smile and frown, glow and sleep, with the changing of seasons and the weather.

I have many shady streets and pleasant dooryards, and in my north part there is a hill on which three big houses stand. I should like you to know my Elm Street where the old white houses are, and Friendly Street with its cozy little bungalows, and Christopher Street, thronged with children, where the Center Schoolhouse stands.

But I am proudest of all of my Common. That is the very heart of me. I can remember when it was a marshy hollow, with a frog pond in the middle covered with a green scum. But some of my men in the old days filled it and smoothed it and made it into a beautiful sweep of greensward and planted in it elm and maple trees that have since grown tall and luxuriant and dignified. Oh, the golden sunshine and the cool shadows on my Common in summer—you should see them!

At the south end of the Common is a white church with a Paul Revere bell in its steeple, and on Sundays men and women and clean little children walk along the path of my Common to church. On the east is the parsonage and Mr. Guilder's house and two or three others, with the Town Hall at the north end. . . . Along the north end and the west side, . . . there are the bank and the post office and all the stores and business buildings and the sidewalks where people come and go all day

THE fundamental necessity of truth in advertising, as a service to customers and clients, and of honesty in all business relationships, is gradually becoming accepted in the business world. This has been the guiding rule of many firms, families, and individuals in all periods and in all countries, and little by little humanity in general is proving the value of honesty. This has not been easy of accomplishment. Craftiness, sharpness, oppressive and cruel methods, apparently in certain cases have not been detrimental to, but rather have seemed to add to, the amassing of wealth and the building up of large concerns, until it has sometimes been said of one who has failed in business, "He is too honest to succeed." Henry Ford in his book "Today and Tomorrow" arrives at an interesting conclusion. "Dishonest men," he says, "do sometimes succeed. But only when they give a service which exceeds their dishonesty. 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Flat Top Tuning Curve Idea Feature of I. R. E. Convention

Dr. F. K. Vreeland Brings to Public Attention
One Answer to Tone Quality Based on Old
and Established Circuits

By VOLNEY D. HURD

Speaking from a radio-cast listening post, Dr. F. K. Vreeland, president of the Institute of Radio Engineers in New York last week, said that the paper by Dr. F. K. Vreeland on "distortionless reception of a modulated wave and its relation to selectivity" which reduced to simple language means keeping the tone quality in its proper perspective, its travel through the R. F. amplifier, so that the detector and audio amplifier have a real chance to show what they can do.

We might state that our feelings were rather mixed as Dr. Vreeland unfolded his tale, a combination of disappointment and elation. The first at the fact that nothing radical was shown and the latter because it showed our own work in that direction had been quite orderly and along the right track.

If two circuits are tuned to resonance and energy is put into one, the output from the second will give a sharply tuned resonance curve if the coupling between these two circuits is loose, that is, if the two coils were brought nearer together a double curve or "hump" will start to appear and if this is not carried too far the over-all curve will show a flat top. This type of tuning curve means the retention of sidebands, and if it is carried out in cascade the sides can be brought down until they are practically perpendicular and our resonance curve gives us an oblong, 10 to 15 kilocycles wide at the top, which is exactly the requirement for getting pure quality from an R. F. amplifier.

Dr. Vreeland showed two circuits conductively coupled. Our work has been along capacity and inductive coupling, but the general circuit was about the same. This was brought out in the discussion following the paper by Lester Jones, well-known New York radio engineer.

Circuit Used in 1926
Two years ago last summer this department had a receiver built which gave just this result in a limited form. This consisted of two coils tuned by variable condensers, one being connected in the antenna-ground circuit and the other to the input of an untuned amplifier. In this case the best available untuned amplifier was one made of Acme R. F. transformers, which was satisfactory, a potentiometer controlling the first tube, due to the first untuned transformer causing sufficient reactance to make this tube oscillate. This gave quite excellent sensitivity.

The two coils were tried at different points of separation and remarkably pure tone was the result, the best we have ever heard from any receiver. This sound, rather radical, being a superlative, but nevertheless it was the case. A receiver of this type is now being used by the program editor in his checking of broadcast programs as giving the finest quality obtainable today.

As long as too much regeneration was not used the quality was maintained very nicely, but when extreme distance was obtained the highly regenerative first tube input circuit upset the pretty coupled circuits. Selectivity was hardly enough for ordinary purposes so we carried this a bit further and used four tuned circuits in cascade with various types of coupling.

At the point E. B. Dallin was brought in as he had been working on filter circuits for R. F. amplifiers. In fact, we published several articles by Mr. Dallin over a year ago on the subject of R. F. filters. The growth of this type of circuit was due to the fact that when the amplification was increased broadcast tuning would result from the two-circuit affair.

Variable Coupling Needed
We discovered also that to keep the flat top characteristic and to get the entire broadcast band demanded a variation in the coupling. This made the device somewhat complicated for home experimental work so we did not publish anything on it, this decision resulting from the difficulty readers have in getting even simpler circuits working. The manufacturers approached with the question of making a tuning unit for this idea were mostly unable to visualize its possibilities and the one who decided to make the unit never went through with it.

Of decided advantage was the fact that in working this out we automatically avoided the Alexanderson patent which has been the cause of so much discussion in the radio industry this year. Dr. Vreeland shows no way of compensating for coupling at different wavelengths and evidently decided upon a medium coupling, letting the ends take care of themselves. This will be fairly well but it does not seem to be the ultimate.

The industry does owe Dr. Vreeland a vote of thanks for bringing this subject up, as such a suggestion frequently was made by the men who invented the best arrangement making the super-heterodyne possible would probably not have been seriously considered. It is about time that the radio industry rested its tone quality is not alone a question of loudspeakers, power tubes, audio amplifiers and detectors but that the radiofrequency and demands serious consideration also.

The fact remains that the receivers of today are little better than code receivers as far as the R. F. end is concerned. The tuning gets more complicated, more regeneration is introduced and the result is that a "leaky" receiver gets amplified and the delicate audio components that mean real quality are partially if not totally destroyed.

'STRONG MAN' OF ROMANIA DENIES 'REPRESSION'

Mr. Duca Says Opposition
Not Blocked, and Censoring
Confined to Carol

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUCHAREST—It is an affable, energetic man who applies the "repressive measures" against which the opposition in Rumania so loudly protests.

He is I. G. Duca, Minister of the Interior. With Vintila Bratianu, the Prime Minister, and N. Titulescu, Minister of Foreign Affairs, he is one of the three men who to a very large extent control the government of Rumania at the present moment. Mr. Duca is very confident about the situation is perfectly secure, that the Liberal Party has everything well in hand, and that Rumania will continue to develop in a normal way, despite the fact that the opposition is waging a relentless campaign against the present régime, and claims that it is supported by a vast majority of the Rumanian people. Mr. Duca recently assured a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the internal situation of Rumania offers no cause whatsoever for apprehension. He says that Rumanian people have no reason to support movements which might endanger the security of the state and the tranquility of the country.

Peasant Status Improved
There is not very much unemployment, according to Mr. Duca, and the peasants have just been given lands and political rights, so that neither the rural population nor the inhabitants of the cities, he thinks, have any cause for special complaint. Besides, the Minister is of the opinion that the Rumanian people are by nature, patient, conservative and law abiding.

Carol Used as Expedient
Nor does the question of the dynasty, namely the return of Prince Carol, constitute a serious problem, Mr. Duca says. Carol has few supporters in the country, according to the Minister of the Interior, who is certain that the opposition itself does not really want the Prince to return, since it does not consider him capable of ruling the country, but it likes to use Carol as a means with which to embarrass the present Government, he says.

The future relations between the two main political groups in Rumania, in the view of Mr. Duca, depend entirely on the conduct of the National Peasant Party. If its leaders and adherents advocate or resort to illegal methods, the Government is determined and in a position to take all measures necessary to preserve internal peace and security. However, Mr. Duca does not expect the National Peasant Party to adopt such a course.

On the contrary, the Minister of the Interior hopes that events will develop in such a way as to permit the Government to lighten or remove the "repressive measures." At present, the Minister says, repression is restricted to a supervision of the press, which, however, is asserted to be not at all strict.

Attacks on Regime Allowed
The only thing which the censors prohibit, according to Mr. Duca, who is the chief censor, are articles about Carol. In all other respects, he says the press is given freedom, and he adduces as a very conclusive proof of this fact that the Bucharest papers attack the Government with unrestrained vehemence. The Minister also points out that the most violently antagonistic opposition party, continually holds meetings in all parts of the country, while it is free from all government interference.

The difficult economic situation, Mr. Duca says, will shortly be relieved by a loan secured from abroad. The present Government, he declares, will continue in power and will carry out its program of consolidation and reconstruction. It could work more efficiently if the National Peasant Party would co-operate with it in a coalition cabinet, but since that party refuses its co-operation, the Liberal Government will go ahead alone.

The present Government, says Mr. Duca, who is one of the strongest men in the Cabinet, has no intention whatsoever to relinquish power, and sees no reason why it should not continue to guide the destinies of Rumania for a long time yet.

Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WLOF, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-311m)

7:30 p. m.—News.

7:30 The Clover Trio: Miss Marie Van Fraet, contralto; Miss Ruth Hall, soprano; and Miss Dorothy H. Hall, accompanist and monologist.

8:00 Joe's State Theater concert orchestra.

8:15 The Regent Trio.

8:30 The Philharmonic Quartet.

10:00 Joe's Variety Hour.

11:00 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.

11:45 News.

12:00 Correct time.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Loew's Orpheum Theater.

11:00 Martha Lee Women's Club.

11:45 News.

12:00 Correct time.

WDET, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-298m)

7:30 p. m.—Events of the day; financial summary.

7:50 Leo Dreyer and his orchestra.

7:55 Standing by.

8:00 May Backus, contralto; Elsie Chase, accompanist.

8:15 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise Smith, piano.

8:30 Sarah Margolis, pianist.

8:45 Billy Coby, popular songs.

9:00 The Kentmore Orchestra.

11:00 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (980kc-355m)

6:00 p. m.—Time and weather.

6:30 Bert Dolan and his recording orchestra.

6:45 Bert Dolan's orchestra.

7:00 Vincent A. Ereglio, novelty pianist.

7:15 Stanislav Ensemble.

7:30 WJZ Strumblers-Carlson Orchestra and quintette.

8:00 The Torrid Tots; Longines time.

10:00 News.

10:05 The Frost and his Bostonians.

10:15 Time and weather.

Tomorrow

11 a. m.—Organ recital by Manuel De

11:30 Marcia Ray.

11:35 Continuation of organ recital.

11:40 Antiques by Elizabeth Dean.

11:55 News.

12:00 John Johnson's orchestra.

12:30 p. m.—WJZ Lombardi Hotel luncheon music.

1:00 Time and weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (650kc-461m)

4 p. m.—News.

4:10 Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.

5:00 Ted and his Gang.

5:30 Householders' guide.

5:45 The Juvenile Sinners.

6:00 Roman Gardens orchestra.

6:55 Correct time.

7:00 "Duke" and his Sinfolians.

7:15 News, weather.

7:30 The Duke of Chester.

8:00 Jersey Jive-Jacks.

8:30 "Op'ry House Tonight," WNAC presents "The Hand of the Law."

9:15 Arlington Hotel quintette.

9:30 Ground Gripper Entertainers.

10:00 Percy Stevens and his orchestra.

11:00 News.

11:05 Percy Pearl and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.

8:00 News summary.

8:30 Boston Information Service.

9:30 The Polar Bears.

10:00 The Women's Club.

11:00 La Lyneville Symphony.

12:00 WNAC Women's Club.

1:00 Time signals and weather.

12:01 p. m.—News.

12:15 WNAC luncheon concert.

12:30 News service from King's Chapel.

1:00 Lunch concert.

2:00 The Hand of the Law.

2:30 Boston Information Service.

3:00 The Hand of the Law.

WEHI, Boston, Mass. (900kc-500m)

4 p. m.—News.

4:10 Gladys Scholze, contralto; Amy Dockham, accompanist.

4:30 News wanted.

4:45 Rock market and business news.

5:00 Ranger and Fairchild, piano duo.

6:35 News.

6:45 Big Brother Club; Musical Instrument Family.

7:00 The Ann Bradford's Half Hour.

7:10 WEAF, "Cheerio."

7:15 WEAF, Radio Household Institute.

7:20 Time signals and weather.

7:30 WEAF, Betty Crocker.

7:40 WEAF, Radio House.

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1:00 WEAF, Radio House.

WLOF, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-311m)

7:30 p. m.—News.

7:30 The Clover Trio: Miss Marie Van Fraet, contralto; Miss Ruth Hall, soprano; and Miss Dorothy H. Hall, accompanist and monologist.

8:00 Joe's State Theater concert orchestra.

8:15 The Regent Trio.

8:30 The Philharmonic Quartet.

10:00 Joe's Variety Hour.

11:00 Karl Rohde and his orchestra.

11:45 News.

12:00 Correct time.

Tomorrow

10:30 a. m.—Loew's Orpheum Theater.

11:00 Martha Lee Women's Club.

11:45 News.

12:00 Correct time.

WDET, Boston, Mass. (1040kc-298m)

7:30 p. m.—Events of the day; financial summary.

7:50 Leo Dreyer and his orchestra.

7:55 Standing by.

8:00 May Backus, contralto; Elsie Chase, accompanist.

8:15 George Nelson, banjoist; E. Louise Smith, piano.

8:30 Sarah Margolis, pianist.

8:45 Billy Coby, popular songs.

9:00 The Kentmore Orchestra.

11:00 Correct time.

WBZ and WBZA, Springfield and Boston, Mass. (980kc-355m)

6:00 p. m.—Time and weather.

6:30 Bert Dolan and his recording orchestra.

6:45 Bert Dolan's orchestra.

7:00 Vincent A. Ereglio, novelty pianist.

7:15 Stanislav Ensemble.

7:30 WJZ Strumblers-Carlson Orchestra and quintette.

8:00 The Torrid Tots; Longines time.

10:00 News.

10:05 The Frost and his Bostonians.

10:15 Time and weather.

Tomorrow

11 a. m.—Organ recital by Manuel De

11:30 Marcia Ray.

11:35 Continuation of organ recital.

11:40 Antiques by Elizabeth Dean.

11:55 News.

12:00 John Johnson's orchestra.

12:30 p. m.—WJZ Lombardi Hotel luncheon music.

1:00 Time and weather.

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (650kc-461m)

4 p. m.—News.

4:10 Metropolitan Theater, incidental music.

5:00 Ted and his Gang.

5:30 Householders' guide.

5:45 The Juvenile Sinners.

6:00 Roman Gardens orchestra.

6:55 Correct time.

7:00 "Duke" and his Sinfolians.

7:15 News, weather.

7:30 The Duke of Chester.

8:00 Jersey Jive-Jacks.

8:30 "Op'ry House Tonight," WNAC presents "The Hand of the Law."

9:15 Arlington Hotel quintette.

9:30 Ground Gripper Entertainers.

10:00 Percy Stevens and his orchestra.

11:00 News.

11:05 Percy Pearl and his orchestra.

Tomorrow

7:45 a. m.—Morning Watch.

8:00 News summary.

8:30 Boston Information Service.

9:30 The Polar Bears.

10:00 The Women's Club.

11:00 La Lyneville Symphony.

12:00 WNAC Women's Club.

1:00 Time signals and weather.

12:01 p. m.—News.

12:15 WNAC luncheon concert.

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(This Advertisement Authorized by the City Council of Niagara Falls)

IN THE
SKIP LINES

AUTOMOBILE WEEK in New York has focused attention upon the rapid growth of exports of motorcars, which, for the year 1927, is estimated to have totaled 500,000 cars. What this means to the steamship lines is self-evident, since ocean freight rates are contracted for on a space basis and automobiles consume more space than many other articles.

Because of the increase in the export business, experiments have been adopted by some companies of shipping motorcars unboxed, entire steamers being chartered to carry the cars standing up, ready for service. Recently, a consignment of 500 cars were moved in this manner, a special train over the New York Central bringing them from point of manufacture to shipside, where they were loaded aboard the ship uncrated. This saved an expense of more than \$50 per car for the crating, plus an additional cost at destination for unboxing.

Other motorcars are shipped "knocked down," the companies having assembly plants in foreign countries where the cars are set up again, thus conserving ocean space in transit. American automobiles go to more than 100 foreign countries, it is stated, and with the increasing volume of export business, the ship lines are finding the traffic a source of growing importance from a revenue standpoint.

Intercoastal Traffic
Split deliveries of shipments made in intercoastal business are resulting in trade difficulties on the Pacific coast. The method is understood to have originated when the steel companies placed their own steamship lines in the intercoastal trade and other lines were obliged to follow suit by quoting carload rates on odd lot shipments destined to various countries.

As a result, eastern houses in other businesses are enabled to quote low rates to Pacific coast customers, based on carload lots although moving in small units, which affects the Pacific coast merchants who find it difficult to meet the low competitive prices thus offered their customers.

Shipbuilding Increases
A gain of 45 per cent in output of American shipyards in 1927 was registered over the 1926 figures according to a compilation by Marine Engineering and Shipping Age. The work now on hand however is 45 per cent less than at the end of 1926, shipbuilding activities at the present time are said to be less than at any period during the war although orders by the Navy Department and coast guard are keeping private yards active.

During 1927 a total of 694 merchant ships were delivered with a total of approximately 400,000 gross tons. A trend toward motorships was reflected in the segregation of new ships by types of motive power, 45 per cent being steam-propelled, 15 per cent motor-driven and the remainder being non-propelled craft such as barges.

Big Ships Laid Up
There has seldom been so long a period during which the largest transatlantic liners have been out of their regular runs as during the current season. While all of these ships undergo a general overhauling each winter, taking about two months, the number which have been taken out of service for cruises or because of unexpected contingencies has so reduced the number of large ships that out of a dozen of the largest vessels there have been periods of a week during which there has been only one sailing from New York.

The Aquitania of the Cunard Line and the Majestic of the White Star Line are the only large ships of these lines plying on regular schedules. The Leviathan of the United States Lines was laid up before Christmas and will not resume service until Feb. 11. The Ile de France recently stripped her turbines, necessitating a long layover at Havre, and with the France in cruise service, the French Line has only the Paris in transatlantic service of its three large ships. The Columbus of the North German Lloyd is making West India cruises, with the exception of one midwinter crossing, and the other larger vessels are, for one reason or another, out of their regular service.

Lowest Island Visited
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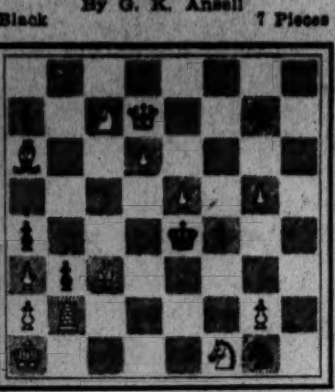
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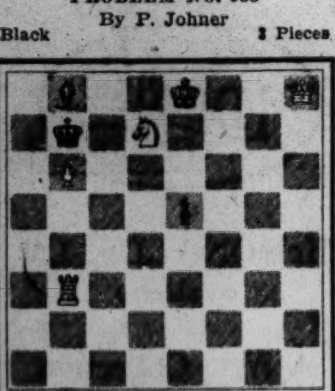
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Western World Ideals

NOT frequently in the past has there appeared outside the geographical borders of the United States a more forceful and convincing defender of New World ideals than one who was heard in Havana, Cuba, yesterday. The speaker, President Coolidge, was addressing the opening session of the Pan-American Conference, which is attended by accredited representatives of all the republics of the Western Hemisphere. He paid eloquent tribute to those who, as pioneers and pathfinders, paved the way for the generations who founded and helped to establish in the West those institutions typifying their conceptions of freedom and liberty. He made it plain that in this newer neighborhood of nations he recognized no monopoly of opportunity, no inherited or acquired advantage in the realization and enjoyment of blessings and privileges vouchsafed to those who strive to shape and bring human affairs within the orderly rule of established law.

President Coolidge, at the outset, must easily have convinced his listeners that he came to them as an emissary of peace. He unequivocally laid down the dictum that the republics of the western world are "better fitted to govern themselves than anyone else is to govern them." Pursuing this premise, he both naturally and studiously refrained from suggesting the necessity, either now or at any time in the future, of the United States intervening, either by force or diplomatic interference, in solving the social, economic, or political problems of any of its neighbors. And yet it may be that this very subject will be the one most discussed by some of the delegates in the conference. Perhaps Mr. Coolidge deemed it wise to leave to those who will represent him at the Havana congress the defense of what has come to be, both north and south of the isthmus, a fairly well-recognized policy. He quite properly assumed that the Monroe Doctrine is regarded as defining that policy throughout the world.

Convincing stress is laid by the President upon the fundamental fact that all the nations represented at the conference "stand on an exact footing of equality." No one infers, of course, that this equality is indicated by relative wealth or importance industrially, or in cultural attainments along the line commonly defined by highly civilized peoples. But in the possession of those inherent and invaluable assets which are the prerequisites of true national greatness they all share in a common heritage. All are a part of that new community of democracies which stand, in somewhat varying magnitudes, as beacon lights which mark the better way in human government.

Unqualified support of Pan-Americanism was pledged in the welcoming address delivered by the Chief Executive of Cuba. That Republic, it was pointed out, stands as a convincing example or expression of that quality of thought and purpose which takes shape, not in covenants and treaties, but in the operation of what President Machado referred to as a collective ideal. This, he declared, must be molded on the progress made in individual fields. In Pan-Americanism he finds "the synthesis of all principle of good that rises from the life of the individual to that of the states."

It is in just such forums as that before which President Coolidge spoke in Havana that acceptable solutions are found to those problems which will arise so long as it seems impossible for all to think alike. Behind this conference there has been accumulated an imposing record of precedent and accomplishment. One who scans its pages cannot fail to discover that throughout the years the older sister Republic to the north has stood as the steadfast and consistent friend and champion of democracy in the New World. She stands in the same friendly attitude today. Not infrequently in the past her aims and purposes have been misinterpreted and misunderstood. This may be the case now or at some time in the future, despite the fact that those who have criticized her most severely have discovered that her motives have never been selfish.

The President carried an encouraging and reassuring message to the Cuban capital and to the visiting delegations. He sees the republics of the West pledged to the fulfillment of what he declares to be a sacred trust. This is the establishment and perpetuation of democratic ideals. With the inspiration and desire thus to serve humanity there comes, he points out, the reassuring promise that "the light which followed Columbus has not faded." He declared with confidence born of conviction that the "wisdom which instructed the founding fathers of our republics will continue to abide with us."

Why Not Co-operation?

IN LESS than two years, the soundness of Canada's position in opposing the duplication of the cable across the Pacific from British Columbia has been made apparent. When the Pacific Cable Board undertook to let the contract for the laying of over 5500 nautical miles of cable, at an estimated cost of about \$11,300,000, Canadian representatives on the imperial board vigorously protested. They urged more consideration of the possibilities of wireless competition. But against the Canadian view, the board ordered the duplicate cable between Vancouver Island and Fiji, through Fanning Island southward of Hawaii.

For ten years or more, up to 1926, the cable service under the administration of the Pacific Cable Board had been earning profits. A surplus in excess of \$11,000,000 had been accumulated. But the advent of beam wireless started to change the outlook of the cable business. The co-operating states behind the Pacific Cable Board, New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Great Britain, are faced with the prospect of having to pay out, to make good an annual deficit on the board's operations.

A conference of government representatives from the dominions and Great Britain has been called to meet in London this month to consider the situation. It is stated that the beam services which the British Post Office is conducting with Australia, Canada, South Africa and India are carrying traffic at a rate of over

32,000,000 words a year. The Prime Minister of Australia is reported as saying that the Pacific Cable Board has lost 46 per cent of its traffic over the circuits where there is competition with beam wireless.

The prospects seem to be that the wireless business will increase. A Canadian beam station at Drummondville, near Montreal, is reaching Australia satisfactorily with an experimental service. It should be able greatly to reduce the cost of transmitting messages from this continent to the Antipodes. The capital cost of beam stations is very much lower than the cost of cables at the bottom of the ocean. There is the possibility, too, of using the beam for wireless telephony; and the beam system is said to be the only means of installing a commercial service of facsimile, or picture, transmissions.

The British Postmaster-General has been asked in Parliament whether "proposals are being considered for protecting the state-owned and privately owned cables against wireless competition, and whether the payment of a subsidy by the taxpayer is being considered." But the question is of concern to the whole British Commonwealth. It is very unlikely that the dominions would consent to the curtailment of an improved wireless service for the benefit of cable investments, whether state or privately owned. But it is generally recognized that there is still an important place for the cables, in co-operation with the wireless system. The conference in London should give the representatives of the dominions and of Great Britain an opportunity of exploring some possible paths toward co-operation which would give the public the benefit of modern progress in means of communication.

Sending Trotzky Into Exile

SOME of the most interesting news regarding Russia has come to light through Berlin. The world got its first reports of the revolution from that city. And it is from the German capital that newspaper readers have learned of the order to exile Trotzky and his lieutenants. The only objection to the reports is, however, their inability to agree in essentials, the failure to determine whether Trotzky is to be banished to a remote town in the great Siberian wastes, or to be permitted to edit a paper but not to write his memoirs. The majority of the dispatches declare that he is to be deported from Moscow, and that Stalin is determined once for all to abolish the faction that has hampered the Communist Party's policies during recent years.

The chief charge against Trotzky and his companions is persistence in propaganda. For that, chiefly, they were expelled from the Communist inner councils and eventually from the party. It was alleged that they were attempting to undermine the organization, employing a secret printing press and subterranean methods to spread their propaganda. Repeated warnings failed to curb their activities, and resort was had to the old method of suppression and oppression. Opposition must cease. And the way to stop it, in the opinion of Stalin, was to silence its leaders and subject them to the severest disciplinary measures.

It is questionable whether such a method of extinguishing opposition can succeed. It was tried under the tsars, when despotism ruled in place of the proletariat, when men were terrorized into silence and driven to cover for upholding the rights of free speech and a free press. It is possible to stifle opposition, to subdue it by putting its members to work in the mines, and by dispatching its leaders to the farthest ends of the earth. But to extinguish opposition is another thing, for its roots often lie deep and are hidden in the ground.

To exile an opponent because one has the power to do so may prove effective as a temporary expedient, but it is well to remember that in the political sphere the leader of the majority one day at another period may be the leader of the minority.

The Milwaukee Emerges

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the reorganization plan of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, or, as it will henceforth be known, the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad. Said to have been the greatest bankruptcy in the United States, the Milwaukee was forced into the hands of receivers in March, 1925, when it became evident that it could not meet its heavy maturities. Since then the railroad has been functioning under the orders of the court, while the Commerce Commission has simultaneously conducted an investigation into its affairs over a long period of years which culminated in the receivership.

While the immediate cause of the receivership was a number of maturing securities totaling more than \$50,000,000 in 1925, the primary reason for the troubles of the Milwaukee was the heavy cost of the Puget Sound extension, built in 1909 at a cost said to have been in excess of \$200,000,000, and partly electrified between 1915 and 1919 at a cost of \$23,000,000. Unlike other railways in the West which benefited from "land grants," the Milwaukee had to buy its right-of-way all the distance from St. Paul to Seattle—nearly 1800 miles—while its terminals in cities on the Pacific coast were obtained at huge costs. The line, for example, is carried through the city of Spokane on a high fill and trestle, the costs of which can be estimated by even the most casual observer.

The reason for building the Pacific coast extension was said to be the need for obtaining a "feeder" for the route from the Twin Cities to Chicago, the Milwaukee's competitors—the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific—having always favored their own Burlington Route to the exclusion of the Milwaukee. While other roads, such as the Chicago & North Western, managed to survive this disadvantage, the Milwaukee nevertheless proceeded to build to the coast and now has a railway which is an engineering marvel, although located for a considerable portion of its route through lands which never have been and probably never can be productive of much freight.

Hence, the "overhead" business is obliged to contribute toward the support of the road through the barren territory, and due to Panama

Canal competition, depression among the farmers in the Northwest, an excessive mileage of railways in the region and other causes, including a failure to develop a passenger traffic which would carry its share of the cost of the road, the earnings were inadequate to meet the interest on the funded indebtedness and to permit a sum to be laid aside for amortization of the bonds.

With a reorganization which scales down its fixed charges from \$21,800,000 annually to \$13,600,000, the new company should be able successfully to meet its obligations, and with a railroad admittedly in splendid physical condition to operate at a nominal cost. The electrification will obviously prove an asset in future years. The progressiveness of the road in developing new devices, such as the roller bearings for passenger cars, indicates an alert management. With the Milwaukee Road out of receivership, it appears that the Nation's difficulties with railroads, the earlier managements of which left much to be desired, are past, and there is every reason to expect that the Milwaukee will take its place among the other strong roads whose earnings and stocks have risen steadily during the past eight years of private railway operation.

Come, Let Us Converse Together

WHENEVER two or more persons who speak the same language get together, there will be talk; but it does not follow that there will be conversation. The distinction, difficult to define, is easy to recognize, and is, one might say, an excellent topic for conversation in that it agreeably exercises the thought without disagreeably exciting the emotions. Naturally, it has long interested the essayists, whose various efforts to define this difference make interesting reading. One hears much from the essayists about the "art of conversation," which they usually regard as "lost," and about the "golden age of conversation," which they usually regard as vanished forever.

On this topic a recent American essayist sounds a hopeful note. As tongues now wag, to be sure, the seeker for conversation is likely to go far and hungry. We are, as it is sometimes explained, too busy and pleased with material things to find the leisure necessary to converse about them, or about anything else. But a happier time is coming for such as hunger for conversation. "With our widely diversified material interests," says the hopeful essayist, "with our yearning for intellectual culture and our instinct for candid expression, it seems safe to say that while we must adapt ourselves to new conditions, we will not in the end be deficient in the practice of the colloquial art." Man, in short, will again adapt himself to the latest environment he has produced, and achieve by his present yearning an intellectual culture sufficient to carry on conversation in and in spite of it. In such an adaptation the leisure necessary for conversation will be somehow recovered.

But was there ever an "art of conversation" understood and practiced by a sufficient number of persons to warrant the phrase, a "golden age"? The phrase sounds plausible until one attempts to define it, and then, judging by various attempts, it evades such classification for lack of any discoverable method or technique. Tradition, to be sure, reports a time when conversationalists prepared and rehearsed anecdotes at home before appearing in company—but the unanimous opinion of the essayists seems to be against this method, which, for that matter, exaggerates to boredom a single, though important, factor in conversation. Granting that conversation may seem in the retrospect to qualify as an art, its subject matter is too vastly varied, and the personal equation of each conversationalist too important, to admit of any formulated procedure.

Every age, it may be believed, has its conversationalists; some periods have more than others. One thinks of the French salons of the eighteenth century—but the conversationalists were men and women who would have talked exceptionally well wherever they had gathered together. Addison's seems to have been a golden age of conversation—but Addison wrote much about conversational bores. There is good conversation in the "Life of Johnson"—but Boswell, after all, featured a dogmatic doctor. One may even cautiously entertain the notion that the "golden age of conversation" is a myth, and that the "art of conversation" can never be anything but a figure of speech. One may suspect that with many consciously seeking to impress as conversationalists, a considerable proportion would successfully impress as nuisances. It is at least questionable whether the plain talk of plain people—among whom are the plain talkers to be artists in conversation without at all knowing it—would not prove preferable.

Editorial Notes

A veritable work of art, the Cape Times 1927 Annual is deserving of a word of commendation. It is practically unique in its color reproduction of beautiful landscapes, preserving as it does the fine shades and delicate tints which the artist depicted with his brush. In a rotogravure section it conveys an idea of nature in a prodigious mood by a picture of spring flowers at the Cape; of the tranquility of the African coast by a sunset scene called "A Sentinel of the Deep"; of the gay aspect of springtime in an orchard, and of the towering crags of Natal; while, in illustrated articles, it gives some excellent impressions of South Africa.

Now it is tennis and swimming! Japanese universities have competed against United States college and university baseball and basketball teams, but now comes the report that the University of Oregon is negotiating for a tour of Japan by its tennis and swimming stars. International sports contests bind the contestants together into one race—the race for athletic supremacy. And all come out winners, for each has won a greater respect and friendship than ever before for the other.

Did ever a geography teacher's rule hop about the map with such educational effect as Lindbergh's plane?

A traffic signal which all should obey:
STOP—complaining
GO—ahead

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT IN CANADA

FEW Americans and fewer Europeans ever visit the Maritime Provinces of Canada. Canada to most people means Ontario and Quebec, the prairies and British Columbia, with the Rockies in between. Save for some lovers of fishing and camping, few realize that nearly 1,000,000 of the finest racial stock in Canada still live in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Maritime Provinces represent the New England of Canada, except that the European industrial worker has not come in to fill up the towns as he has in Massachusetts and Connecticut. The great migration to the West has passed them by, though many of their most adventurous sons have followed in its trail. Then, too, their soil is relatively poor, and while they export lumber, fisheries and in a few places iron and coal, the transportation costs for their products to the great centers of population is still prohibitive.

But like New England they have supplied an astonishing number of the leaders in law and politics in Canada. Their universities, though small, are among the best for the thoroughness of the education they give. Racially they represent the pure English and Scottish strains, partly recruited from the loyalists who left or were forced out of New England during the Revolution of 1776. After a long period of depression there are signs of returning prosperity, as the vacant lands of the West become taken up and the industrial East expands.

To the north and west of the Maritimes lies the most remarkable of North American communities. The Province of Quebec is inhabited almost entirely by the French, a population which has grown, without assistance from immigration, from less than 100,000 a hundred and fifty years ago to its present figure of 3,000,000, and is gradually flowing over both into Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. And Quebec is as unique in its social as in its racial composition.

French Canada is in essence a section of medieval France deposited in North America, and to all intents and purposes living today the same existence that their forefathers did in France before the Renaissance and the Reformation. It was placed there by the ancient régime, a colony of peasants with a few seigneurs under the tutelage of the Roman Catholic Church, and there it has remained, except that as the power of the seigneur and the Government of France disappeared the influence of the church has increased.

Outside the great industrial city of Montreal and the relatively small capital city of Quebec, the Quebec habitant lives everywhere in the same way. He inherits those long strips of land that every voyager up the St. Lawrence sees from the deck of his ship, with a neat little house and barns for his horses and stock and farming equipment and produce. He marries when young and usually has families of a size long forgotten in North America.

His mode of living has been little affected by modern

civilization. He still drives his horse and sleigh. He speaks a patois which severs him alike from English and from much French. He has few newspapers or books or radios or "movies" to distract him from his work and the simple pleasures and cares of peasant existence. And everywhere the scene is dominated by a fine village church, equipped with steeple and bells, to which the whole countryside goes religiously on Sundays and saints' days and for the ministrations of the priest as they need them.

I once asked a genial and friendly old priest why it was that French Canada had changed so little in all these centuries while all about it a new world, the world of industry and progress and change, had come into being. "Why should we change?" he replied. "What more can we people want? They have food and shelter in plenty. They are singularly happy. They keep alive, as no other people do, the mutual devotion and the joys of family life. There is practically no crime and no unrest among them. And the church meets their needs in this world and assures them of salvation in the next."

"And what," he went on, "do you moderns offer in exchange? You offer us hurry and worry and money. You offer us doubt and free-thinking and infidelity. Look at your cities, reeking with luxury and crime, your newspapers and your 'movies' filled with odious pictures of depravity and unrest. Look at your accomplishments in industry and natural science, what use will they be to you hereafter? No! We stay as we are because we prefer what we have to what you can offer in exchange."

The contrast, no doubt, is rather far-fetched. All is not so perfect in those docile villages as my friend would believe. Nor does the picture of modern civilization give due place to the independence of thought and character in the individual which are its real glories. But it is an interesting and, I think, a true explanation of the French Canadian survival. But the beginnings of a change may be in sight, for modern economic enterprise, lumber mills, paper mills and power stations are everywhere beginning to alter the placid exterior of the old peasant life.

Not the least of Canada's accomplishments has been its handling of the race problem in its midst. It has been no easy task to build a nation not only out of a territory broken into four portions, to a great extent separated from one another geographically, but out of two races as distinct in race and language and religion as the French and the British. It is a great testimony to the good sense and the wisdom of the two races that after 150 years they can live so happily as they do today.

There have been difficulties in the past and there are difficulties today. There were disputes over conscription during the war. There have been disputes over education and other matters since. But they have one and all yielded to reason, so that Canada is today one of the outstanding examples, to Europe and to other countries, of how to deal with those race and minority questions which still seem so insoluble there.

From the World's Great Capitals—Berlin

ONCE more Christmas has permeated the atmosphere of this city symbolically and literally. And this time it has been a genuine German Christmas to the heart's delight of everyone. The sky was gray and heavy with snow, all day long tiny flakes tumbling down to earth or being driven along whirlingly by a puff of wintry wind. The roads were thickly carpeted with hard, white snow which crunched under foot and wheel. If we must have a winter let us have a genuine one and enjoy it, and above all let us have a "white Christmas," as the Germans say. And this season surely their wish was fulfilled.

For a fortnight before Christmas every square in Berlin smelled like a pine forest on a cold and rainy day. The fragrance of a wet pine tree is quite peculiar. Emerging from a side street onto any square some time in the beginning of December, one suddenly beholds a mass of green, a huge dark green heap upon the gray and heavy with snow, all day long tiny flakes tumbling down to earth or being driven along whirlingly by a puff of wintry wind. The roads were thickly carpeted with hard, white snow which crunched under foot and wheel. If we must have a winter let us have a genuine one and enjoy it, and above all let us have a "white Christmas," as the Germans say. And this season surely their wish was fulfilled.

Next follow the Christmas fairs, a remnant of bygone days which are kept up for tradition's sake and to give a few people a chance of earning a little money. They consist of tiny stalls lined up in endless rows on the principal squares in the city part and are lit by the irregular flames of kerosene lamps. The "goods" exposed for sale are always the same, each year and everywhere. Colored glass balls and candles, the traditional Christmas-tree decorations in Germany, clockwork animals, stuffed bears, scarfs, candy, "hot dogs," "Pfefferkuchen" the German Christmas cake without which that day is unthinkable, and then the same all over again.

Do the people hurrying by laden with Christmas parcels stop to view the display? They do, if it is only because they have always done so and their parents and their grandparents have done the same. Meanwhile every store has decorated its windows with wax figures, cotton wool snow, candles and twigs of fir trees. One big department store girded its building with an endless row of electric candles, there must have been thousands; another covered its front with rows of cardboard trees all lit up with candles, and several cafés in the West had actual Christmas trees outside in the street in the little fore-garden, decorated with hundreds of tiny candles and genuine snow which had been distributed over the dark green branches in nature's own and unsurpassable way. The streets were crowded, as were all the stores and every means of transportation.

Both the Technical High School and the High Schools for Music and Art which are located near one another in Charlottenburg, a western district of Berlin, have become too small for their purposes. The municipal authorities, therefore, are studying various plans for their extension, and several sites have been already purchased for the enlargement of the former institute. Also the State Porcelain Works, formerly the Royal Porcelain Works, may be removed in order to make more room for the extension of the high schools. In that case the works may be transferred to Potsdam, in which little Old World town filled with traditions they would find a worthy home.

There are at least 600,000 apartments too few in Germany at present, it has just been estimated by the Minister of Labor. Before the war there was an apartment for each of the 13,500,000 families living in this country. Since the war the number of families has increased to 16,000,000, but the growth of the number of apartments has not been kept up, with the result that today 1,000,000 apartments are lacking. Frequently, however, two families which before the war would have lived separately now share one apartment, so that taking this into consideration the actual number of apartments needed is as stated above. Conditions in Berlin are particularly unfavorable, as may be imagined in a city of 4,000,000 inhabitants. Before the war thousands of apartments were empty here; today young married couples must live with their parents, and persons moving to Berlin from other parts of the country must "buy" an apartment from its owner at no low price. The exchange of apartments is also a much-used method, while those who can afford to pay a premium of about 500 marks per room can obtain an apartment in a new house. It is

much easier, moreover, to rent a furnished than an empty room; the latter kind are scarcely to be had under any consideration. It has been calculated that the rents of apartments in new houses built with the aid of subsidies from the communes will be from 300 to 350 per cent higher than the pre-war rents.

Names of telephone exchanges, at least in Berlin, are usually not selected according to their poetic value. In this city they are chosen, so it seems, according to their location, as, for instance, "Steinplatz," or "Norden," or in order to commemorate the names of prominent Germans like "Bismarck," "Stephan," or because they are especially adapted for clear pronunciation, as the name of the exchange "Merkur." An innovation was the recent conferring upon a new exchange the poetic name, "Brabant," which conjures up picturesque Dutch scenes with tulips, windmills, canals and barges and little girls in tight-fitting white caps and wooden shoes. It recalls the paintings of the old Dutch school and above all it is reminiscent of "Lohengrin," and so this pretty name has introduced a breath of romance into the hustle of this active and at times so very matter-of-fact city.

Have the days of horses been numbered since the advent of the motorcar? A superfluous question, some may say, in view of the rapid spreading of mechanical vehicles. This may be so in other parts of the world, but not in Berlin, for here the number of horses has actually increased in the past years, namely, from 40,648 in 1922 to 45,934 in 1925. Many companies have come to the conclusion that the horse is well-nigh indispensable for the time being wherever vehicles must stop and start again in short intervals. Thus the further use of horses seems to be insured for quite a long time.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must retain sole judge of their suitability, and no fact or opinion presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Regarding "the Abolition of Liquor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: There are two questions in regard to prohibition about which I have done some puzzling, and I wonder if you or some of your readers could furnish information about them.

The first is, Why does not the law make the buyer of liquor equally guilty with the seller or manufacturer? Is there some constitutional objection which such a law, which would make such a law would stand little chance of passing? It seems to me that the law as it stands at present is very one-sided in allowing the men to go free who make bootlegging possible, namely, the people with more money than responsibility who furnish the market for liquor.

The second question has to do with the word "prohibition" itself. Why might not this be called "the abolition of liquor" instead of prohibition? It seems quite true that many young people think that an act prohibited has a certain fascination, and the very notion of sport is sometimes prostituted to the idea of circumventing the law and the authorities. This is perhaps because there is an element of deception in many sports and an element of "fooling the other fellow." No doubt a great mistake, as Prof. Irving Fisher points out, was made when the education against liquor was largely abandoned at the time the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. Doubtless a sincere and well-organized attempt to educate all young people thoroughly, from the ages of six to twelve, about the moral and social evils of drinking, would accomplish much to create a new generation immune from present temptations and irregularities. But the use of the expression "abolition" as in the case of slavery might make the task easier.

Cambridge, Mass. JOHN M. BREWER.

Bathrooms in Railway Stations

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: In a recent issue of the MONITOR the information is given that the Gare de Lyon, Paris, is to be interested in building baths for patrons. You will be interested to know that the New Union Station, Toronto, Can., which was opened last autumn by the Prince of Wales, has several bathrooms in addition to many other up-to-date features. The station is well worth a visit by those entering the city by automobile as well as by railroad passengers. BERTHA M. SAVAGE.

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